

Your Name:

Class Period:

## Chicano Notes Cont./Poem Response

<b>Mexicans &amp; WWII</b>	<p>Employment during WWII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>☛ During World War II, 500,000 Mexican-Americans served in the US military</li><li>☛ Wartime industry</li><li>☛ * Temporary work program that encouraged Mexican immigration for contract work<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>☛ Low wages &amp; unacceptable work conditions</li><li>☛ Most deported after the war</li></ul></li><li>*<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● “Zoot suits” were worn by Mexican-American youth<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Symbolized rebellion against Anglos</li></ul></li><li>● In 1942, a fight broke out between a zoot-suited teens and American sailors. Some sailors began roaming the streets looking for revenge.</li><li>● After five days of bloodshed the violence ended &amp; zoot suits were banned.</li><li>● The energy from the riots helped to fuel activism.</li></ul></li></ul>	<b>NOTES:</b>
<b>Mexicans &amp; Post-WWII</b>	<p><b>American GI Forum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Formed by Dr. Hector Garcia to protect the rights of Chicano veterans</li><li>● Received national notoriety in the defense of *<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● A young Chicano veteran of WWII that was refused burial in Three Rivers, TX.</li><li>● Lyndon Johnson intervened to get Longoria buried at Arlington National Cemetery</li><li>● Symbolized grievances and discrimination against Chicanos</li></ul></li></ul>	
<b>Quest for Homeland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● A land-grant activist who traced land loss to violations of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</li><li>● Formed an organization known as the * in New Mexico to demand the return of their land grants</li><li>● 1967 he was arrested for the armed raid of Tierra Amarilla</li></ul></li><li>*<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Chicano activist who founded the Crusade for Justice</li></ul></li></ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported alternative institutions for Chicanos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established La Escuela Tiatelolco, a bilingual, bicultural alternative school for Chicano children</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Promoted pride in a unique Chicano culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Believed in * – a mythical Chicano homeland</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>(JUMP DOWN TO POEM ACTIVITY)</b>		

<h2 style="margin: 0;">I Am Joaquin</h2>	<p style="margin: 0;">by Rodolfo Corky Gonzales</p>
<p>I am Joaquín, lost in a world of confusion,  caught up in the whirl of a gringo society,  confused by the rules, scorned by attitudes,  suppressed by manipulation, and destroyed by modern  society.</p> <p>...</p> <p>I am the sword and flame of Cortes the despot  And I am the eagle and serpent of the Aztec  civilization.</p> <p>...</p> <p>I worked, I sweated, I bled, I prayed,  and waited silently for life to begin again.</p> <p>...</p> <p>I,  Of the same name,  Joaquín,  In a country that has wiped out  All my history,  Stifled all my pride,  In a country that has placed a  Different weight of indignity upon my age-old burdened  back.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Indian has endured and still  Emerged the winner,  The Mestizo must yet overcome,  And the gachupín will just ignore.</p> <p>...</p> <p>I have made the Anglo rich,  Yet  Equality is but a word—  The Treaty of Hidalgo has been broken  And is but another treacherous promise.  My land is lost  And stolen,  ...</p>	<p>I am Joaquín.  I must fight  and win this struggle  for my sons, and they  must know from me  who I am.</p> <p>...</p> <p>And in all the fertile farmlands,  the barren plains,  the mountain villages,  smoke-smeared cities,  we start to MOVE.  La raza!  Méjicano!  Español!  Latino!  Chicano!  Or whatever I call myself,  I look the same  I feel the same  I cry  And  Sing the same.  I am the masses of my people and  I refuse to be absorbed.  I am Joaquín.  The odds are great  But my spirit is strong,  My faith unbreakable,  My blood is pure.  I am Aztec prince and Christian Christ.  I SHALL ENDURE!  I WILL ENDURE!</p>

**Reflection Questions:**

**1. What are the key themes/main ideas of this poem?**

2. What does Joaquin feel, and why? What evidence or phrases convey what he is feeling?
3. What line(s) of the poem do you find most impactful, and why?

## NOTES CONT.

<b>Quest for Homeland</b>	<p>* (1969)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A gathering of Chicano activists organized by Corky Gonzalez in CO</li> <li>● El Plan de Aztlan drafted             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 15 point program to create alternative institutions, schools, political party (La Raza Unida), and promoted cultural affirmation</li> <li>● Unity, political liberation, economy, self defense, education</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Alberto Baltazar Urista “Alurista”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Chicano poet whose poem that he read at the National Chicano Youth Conference became the preamble to the *, the political manifesto of the Chicano movement</li> <li>● He popularized the name “Aztlan” – a mythical Chicano homeland</li> </ul>	<b>NOTES:</b>
<p>“El Plan Espiritual de Aztlan”</p> <p><i>In the spirit of a new people that is conscious not only of its proud historical heritage but also of the brutal "gringo" invasion of our territories, we, the Chicano inhabitants and civilizers of the northern land of Aztlan from whence came our forefathers, reclaiming the land of their birth and consecrating the determination of our people of the sun, declare that the call of our blood is our power, our responsibility, and our inevitable destiny.</i></p>		
<b>Reflection:</b>	<p><i>There is a Chicano saying: “We didn’t cross the border. The border crossed us.” Knowing what you know so far about the history of the Chicano civil rights movement, what does this mean phrase mean to you? Please write at least one paragraph in complete sentences.</i></p>	
<b>Struggle in the Fields</b>	<p><b>Farm Workers Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of union recognition</li> <li>● Unfair wages</li> <li>● Pesticides</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of unemployment insurance</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Video response:</b></p>	<p><b>Questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were the common working conditions for the farmworkers?</li> <li>2. Who else shared Cesar’s passion for justice?</li> <li>3. Why was the Bracero program considered a serious obstacle for forming a farmworkers union?</li> <li>4. What difficulties did the strike face?</li> <li>5. During the hearings in Delano, which Senator grilled the local sheriff’s practice for arresting peaceful protesters? What statements did he make in support of the farmworkers?</li> <li>6. What was the significance of Dolores Huerta being the main negotiator?</li> <li>7. What did the national boycott, negotiations, and march to Sacramento accomplish?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Responses:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Struggle in the Fields</b></p>	<p><b>El Plan de Delano (1965)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• * established the National Farmworkers Association</li> <li>• In 1965, a Filipino union in Delano went on strike (*) against grape growers and Chavez quickly became the leader <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chavez emphasized * and focused on the poverty faced by migrant workers</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>El Plan de Delano</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The focus moved to the cities where grapes were sold <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students, religious workers and activists talked to consumers in front of markets to encourage boycotting the grapes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Delano grape strike became known as *, the Cause and involved over 13 million Americans</li> <li>• Cesar led a 300-mile march from Delano to</li> </ul>	

Sacramento to place the farm workers' plight before the American people.

El Plan de Delano

- In 1968, Chavez fasted to recommit the movement to non-violence and \* met with him to "break bread" at the end of his fast as a sign of support
- Chavez believed that economic issues could be improved through political participation
  - This led to the election of thousands of Latino officials

In 1969, Delano growers signed contracts with the \* union