

# ALPHABETIZE THE Hispanic Countries

Put the names of the Hispanic countries in alphabetical order

1. Puerto Rico (U.S. Territory) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Chile \_\_\_\_\_
3. Colombia \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ecuador \_\_\_\_\_
5. Dominican Republic \_\_\_\_\_
6. Panama \_\_\_\_\_
7. Honduras \_\_\_\_\_
8. Spain \_\_\_\_\_
9. Argentina \_\_\_\_\_
10. Paraguay \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mexico \_\_\_\_\_
12. Costa Rica \_\_\_\_\_
13. Uruguay \_\_\_\_\_
14. El Salvador \_\_\_\_\_
15. Cuba \_\_\_\_\_
16. Equatorial Guinea \_\_\_\_\_
17. Venezuela \_\_\_\_\_
18. Bolivia \_\_\_\_\_
19. Peru \_\_\_\_\_
20. Guatemala \_\_\_\_\_
21. Nicaragua \_\_\_\_\_

Key: 1. Argentina, 2. Bolivia, 3. Chile, 4. Colombia, 5. Costa Rica, 6. Cuba, 7. Dominican Republic, 8. Ecuador, 9. El Salvador, 10. Equatorial Guinea, 11. Guatemala, 12. Honduras, 13. Mexico, 14. Nicaragua, 15. Panama, 16. Paraguay, 17. Peru, 18. Puerto Rico, 19. Spain, 20. Uruguay, and 21. Venezuela



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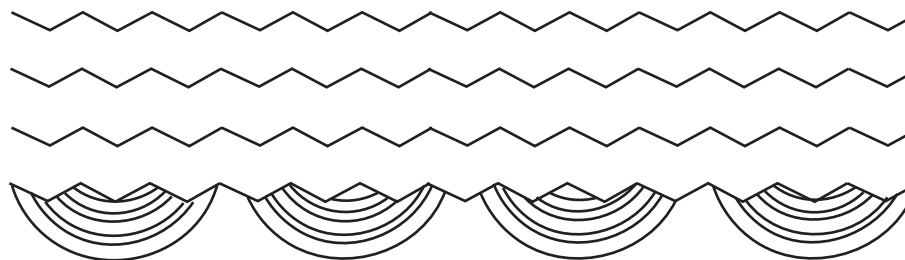


**CULTURAL  
AWARENESS**

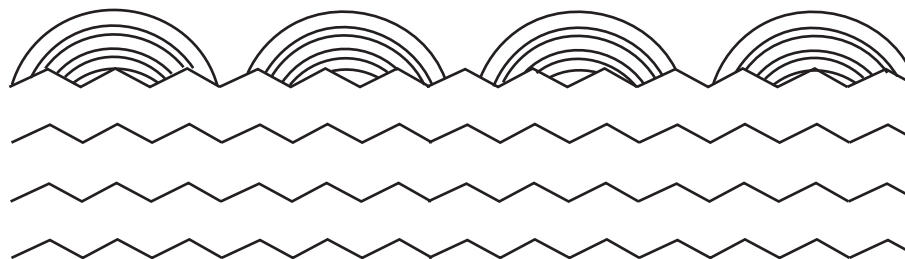
NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

# OBSERVANCE

SEPTEMBER 15 - OCTOBER 15



NATIONAL  
**HISPANIC**  
HERITAGE MONTH  
SEPTEMBER 15 - OCTOBER 15



*The Department of Defense* joins the Nation in celebrating the histories, cultures, and contributions of Americans whose ancestors came from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America.

This month stands out from other cultural observances because it spans two different months: September and October.



### Do you know?

We begin celebrating National Hispanic Heritage Month on September 15, which is the anniversary of independence for five countries, including: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

It extends into October because October 12 is known as “*El Dia de la Raza*,” or “*The Day of the Race*.” It is a day celebrating the many nationalities present in the history of Mexico, Central America and South America.

### Did you know?

The term Hispanic refers to people of any race who trace their ethnic roots to a country where Spanish is the main language, including Spain. Latino refers to people of any race who trace their roots back to countries from the Caribbean, Mexico, and throughout Central and South America.

### Did You Know?

The Hispanic population of the United States as of July 1, 2022 was 63.7 million people? That means people of Hispanic origin are the nation’s largest racial or ethnic minority — 19.1% of the total population.

### Did You Know?

The number of states with one million or more Hispanic residents in 2022 are Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.



During World War II, **Ralph Lazo** did the unthinkable. As his friends and neighbors were being forcibly removed to the Manzanar camps as part of the Japanese American internment, he joined them.

He was the only known non-spouse and non-Japanese American who voluntarily relocated to an internment camp.

In his three years there, he attended high school, was elected president of his class, and entertained children who had been orphaned by the relocation.

He remained at the camp until August 1944, when he was inducted into the U.S. Army. After the war, he returned to Los Angeles, where he graduated from UCLA. He would spend the rest of his career teaching, mentoring disabled students, and encouraging Latinos to attend college and vote.

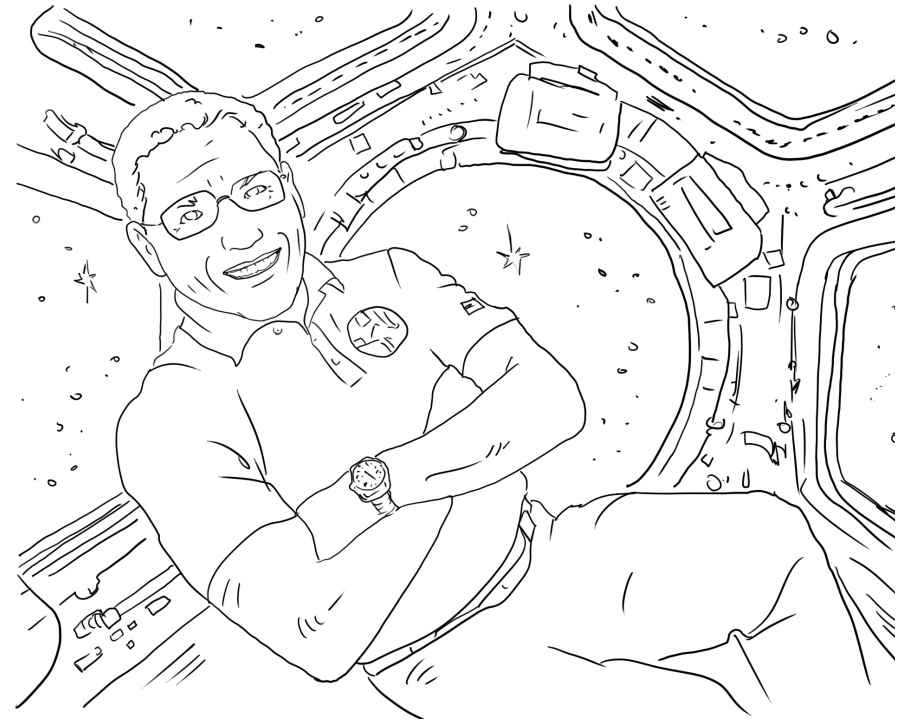
“Seeing a female instructor makes them realize that, although we are different, we are also the same. Then they go back to their unit and encourage their female soldiers to come here by telling them, If she can do it, you can do it.”



**Staff Sergeant Ariana Sanchez** was born in Ecuador and moved to New Jersey at age 17. Following high school, she joined the New Jersey National Guard after learning about the military from recruiters. She became a combat engineer and volunteered for Airborne School, motivated to prove herself in a male-dominated career field.

In 2019, she completed the 28-week Sapper Leader Course, which less than 200 female soldiers have ever completed.

In 2021, she became the first female course instructor for the Sapper Leader Course.



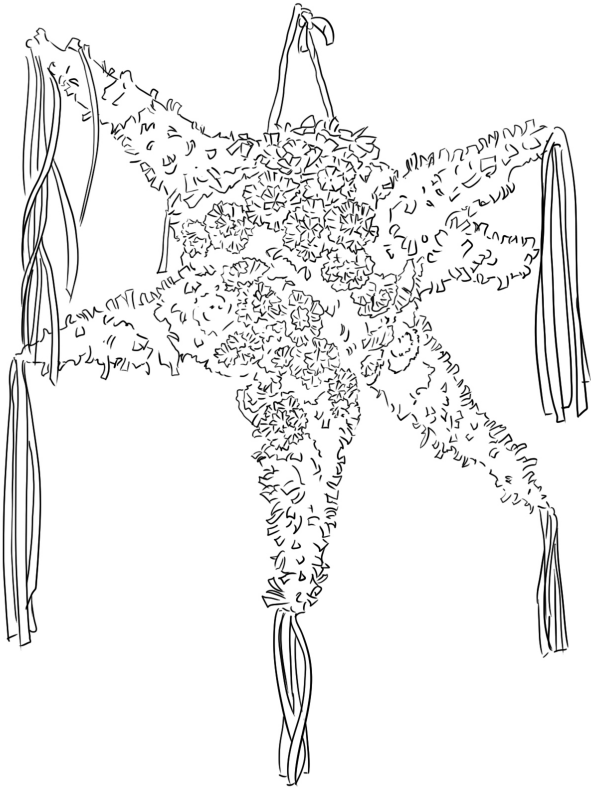
**Dr. Frank Rubio** was born in California and raised in Florida. Rubio graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences. During his military career he flew over 1,100 hours in a UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter, to include Bosnia and combat tours in Afghanistan and Iraq.

In 2017, Rubio reported for duty at NASA after completing two years of training as an astronaut candidate.

On September 21, 2022, Rubio traveled to the International Space Station for an initial 6-month mission.

However, this mission was extended to over a year, which will break the record for the longest mission conducted by a U.S. astronaut.

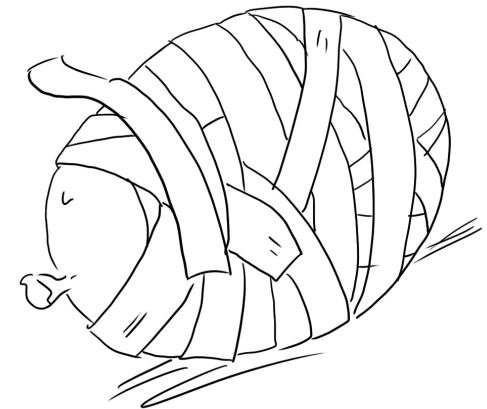
# Make a Piñata



The *piñata* is a traditional celebration that actually began in ancient China but later spread to Mexico around the 16th century. Once made of clay pots, the piñata has been used for many celebratory purposes across cultures but has evolved into what is its most well-known form now, a colorful papier-mâché shape or character filled with candies and toys. The tradition of the piñata in Hispanic cultures today is used to celebrate birthdays, baptisms, New Years celebrations, and more, becoming a symbol of joy and togetherness in cultures around the world.

## Supplies:

- 1 round balloon, blown up
- Tissue or newspaper torn into strips
- 1 cup flour
- 1 cup water
- Bowl for mixing
- String about 4 feet long
- Coloring supplies
- Knife or scissors
- Treats, candy, or other prizes to stuff pinata
- A large stick or bat



## Instructions:

1. Mix flour and water in a bowl to make your paste. Be sure to mix very well so that mix is thick and has no big lumps.
2. Dip a paper strip into your paste mix so that it is covered in paste.
3. Place this strip on the balloon, running from top to bottom.
4. Continue to add strips until the entire balloon is covered with several layers of paper strips.
5. Once balloon is covered, let sit until completely dry. Overnight is best.
6. With the help of an adult, use the knife or scissors to then poke two holes near the opening where you popped the balloon and run the string through the holes. This will be to hang your pinata!
7. Decorate your pinata! Make it as bright and colorful as you want!
8. Stuff your pinata, hang it in an area with lots of space, and let the fun begin!!

