El día de la Raza

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Where is it celebrated at?

Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela.
Who celebrates it?

Anyone that lives in a Spanish speaking country generally sees it as a National holiday.
What is the purpose?

Dia De La Raza celebrates the heritage, colonization, and cultural diversity of Latin America.
History/Origin:

On October 12, 1492, Christopher Columbus stepped foot on the new world marking the moment of the first encounter between Europeans and America, changing the known world forever. After that, other trips were organized by the Spanish Crown by explorers such as Núñez de Balboa and Francisco Hernández de Córdoba. It was Américo Vespucio, however, who realized that they had discovered a new continent while he navigated the Northern coast of South America along Brazil and the Patagonia. Upon his discovery, he gave the land his name, calling it “America”.

The combination of cultures created a continent of mixed races and a new culture. Now, it has achieved recognition and an established name in the Western world.
Traditions:

This day unites all Spanish speaking nations and cultures in celebration with parades, dances, food, etc.
● Tamales which are made of cornmeal dough wrapped and cooked with corn and other vegetables.

● The Trinidad pastille which is varieties of meats and seasonings wrapped and cooked in a banana leaf.
● They have huge fiestas that include things like singing, dancing, and it is common to see bullfights.
● One the streets there is usually games to participate in, streamers, dancers, and pinatas.
This holiday is the same as the celebration for Columbus Day in America.
1. Independence-Independencia
2. Adventure-Aventura
3. Route-Ruta
4. Parade-Desfile
5. New World- Nuevo Mundo
6. Celebrate- Celebrar
7. Discovery-Descubrimiento
8. Holiday-Vacaciones
9. Expedition-Expedición
10. Heritage-Partrimonio
11. Colonize-Colonizar
12. Voyage-Viaje
13. Parade-desfile
14. Bullfighting-Toreo
15. March-Marchar
Other facts

● Costa Rica changed the name from "Dia de la Raza" to "Dia de las Culturas" to show the mixes of the different cultures.
● In Venezuela the name was changed to "Dia de la Resistencia Indígena"
Questions:

1. When examining both Columbus Day and El Dia de la Raza, what are three similarities between the two holidays?

2. List at least three examples of ways this holiday is celebrated.

3. What is the main purpose in celebrating El Dia de la Raza?
Questions:

4. What are four countries that would likely celebrate El Dia de la Raza?

5. What is the one difference between the holiday in the other countries compared to the holiday in Costa Rica?
Bibliography


