



# Hispanic Heritage Patch Program

## WELCOME!

This program is designed to help Girl Scouts of all cultures develop an understanding and appreciation of the richness, diversity and similarities of the Hispanic and Latin culture through Discover, Connect and Take Action.

Hispanic Heritage Month takes place September 15 to October 15 every year as a time to recognize and celebrate the many contributions diverse cultures and extensive histories of Latinos and Hispanic communities. The day of September 15 is significant because it is the anniversary of independence for the Latin American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on September 16 and September 18.

Today more than 60.6 million people in the United States are of Hispanic origin, making people of Hispanic origin the nation's largest ethnic or racial minority. In Texas Hispanics accounted for more than 50% of statewide population. The 2020 current census projections estimate Texas's Hispanic population to be 11.5 million.

### Hispanic Heritage Patch ►

Once girls have completed the requirements, please complete the online reporting form by **November 30<sup>th</sup>**. Only one entry per troop or Juliette is required.

Online reporting form:  
[gsnetx.org/patchform](https://gsnetx.org/patchform)



# DISCOVER

**Discover:** Learn about Hispanic and Latin culture by completing one of the 4 options.

**1.** Explore different Latin countries. Find your Girl Scout level below for instructions on how to get started! Daisies- Juniors, be sure to work with an adult to search online.

**Daisies choose 1 country and answer at least 1 question.**

**Brownies choose 2 countries and answer at least 2 questions for each country.**

**Juniors choose 3 countries and answer at least 3 questions for each country.**

**Cadettes choose 4 countries and answer at least 4 questions for each country.**

**Seniors & Ambassadors choose 5 countries and answer at least 4 questions for each country.**

## Questions:

- Where is the country located? What countries border it?
- Learn about their customs and traditions. Compare them to your own culture. Discuss similarities and differences between them.
- Learn about their cuisine. What is one of their popular street foods?
- What are the top three music genres in that country?
- Name one historical or current figure from that country. What is she or he known for?
- Learn about one of their indigenous ethnic groups. What is their name and what dialect do they speak?
- Learn about the Afro-Latino community in that country.
- How is their indigenous art represented? Is it represented in their traditional attire such the beautiful embroidery of Guatemala, Mexico or Peru or the typical hats of Colombia or Bolivia.
- Name one thing that makes this country unique.

## Countries:

**México**

**El Salvador**

**Guatemala**

**Honduras**

**Panamá**

**Colombia**

**Perú**

**Venezuela**

**Nicaragua**

**Uruguay**

**Argentina**

**Chile**

**Bolivia**

**Ecuador**

**Paraguay**

**Brazil**

**Puerto Rico**

**Cuba**

**Dominican Republic**

**Costa Rica**

**Spain**

**2.** Learn about a Latina (o) trailblazer. Explore how she/he became a leader. What has she/he accomplished? Discuss with your family, friends or troop any struggles and obstacles she/he encountered in order to make history and achieve her accomplishments. This can be someone from current times.

**3.** Discover a Hispanic/Latino contemporary icon who has made a difference for the Latino and Hispanic community. How has she/he paved the way for Latinos today?

**4.** Discover a Hispanic or Latino artist. This can be a musician, a writer, film director or producer, a singer or an actor.

# CONNECT

## Connect:

Read at least one of the suggested books below for your age level. Share your finding with your family or troop.

- “Volunteers and parents are encouraged to preview items on this list before sharing them with girls.”

Daisy	Brownie	Junior	Cadette	Senior & Ambassador
<i>Planting Stories: The Life of Librarian and Storyteller Pura Belpré</i> by Anika A. Denise	<i>Separate Is Never Equal: Sylvia Mendez and Her Family's Fight for Desegregation</i>	<i>The Moon Within</i> by Aida Salazar	<i>The Moon Within</i> by Aida Salazar	<i>The Poet X</i> by Elizabeth Acevedo
<i>Little Night</i> by Yuyi Morales	<i>The Day You Begin</i> by Jacqueline Woodson	<i>Separate Is Never Equal: Sylvia Mendez and Her Family's Fight for Desegregation</i>	<i>The First Rule of Punk</i> by Celia Pérez	<i>13 Colors of the Honduran Resistance</i> by Melissa Cardoza
<i>Dreamers</i> by Yuyi Morales	<i>Dalia's Wondrous Hair</i> by Laura Lacámara	<i>Stef Soto, Taco Queen</i> by Jennifer Torres	<i>Ezperanza Rising</i> by Pam Muñoz Ryan	<i>Cuentos de SanTana</i> by Sarah Rafael García
<i>Rainbow Weaver</i> by Linda Elovitz Marshall	<i>My Papi Has a Motorcycle</i> by Isabel Quintero	<i>Margarito's Forest</i> by Andy Carter	<i>Sylvia and Aki</i> by Winifred Conkling	<i>Shadowshaper</i> By Daniel Jose Older
<i>¡Our Celebración!</i> by Susan Middleton Elya	<i>Grandma's Gift</i> by Eric Velasquez	<i>The Streets are Free</i> by Karusa	<i>My Year in the Middle</i> by Lila Quintero Weaver	<i>Aristotle and Dante Discover the Secrets of the Universe</i> by Benjamin Alire Saenz
<i>One of a Kind, Like Me</i> by Laurin Mayeno	<i>Dreamers</i> by Yuyi Morales	<i>Side by Side</i> by Monica Brown	<i>The Epic Fail of Arturo Zamora</i> by Pablo Cartaya	<i>In the Time of the Butterflies</i> by Julia Alvarez
<i>Just a Minute: A Trickster Tale and Counting Book</i> by Yuyi Morales	<i>Side by Side</i> by Monica Brown	<i>Smell of Old Lady Perfume</i> by Claudia Guadalupe Martinez	<i>The Girl from Chimel</i> by Rigoberta Menchú	<i>The Distance Between Us: Young Reader's Edition</i> by Reyna Grande
<i>Islandborn</i> by Junot Díaz	<i>Alma and How She Got Her Name</i> by Juana Martínez-Neal	<i>Dancing Home Book</i> by Alma Flor Ada	<i>Caravan to the North: Misael's Long Walk</i> by Jorge Argueta	<i>Aire encantado (Enchanted Air): Dos culturas, dos alas: una memoria / Wings: A Memoir</i> by Margarita Engle
<i>Salsa</i> by Jorge Argueta	<i>La Princesa and the Pea</i> by Susan Middleton Elya	<i>We Are Like the Clouds</i> by Jorge Argueta	<i>With Love, Amalia</i> by Alma Flor Ada	<i>Photographic</i> by Isabel Quintero
<i>A Gift From Abuela</i> -Cecilia Ruiz	<i>The Border</i> by Deborah Mills, Alfredo Alva	<i>Ana María Reyes Does Not Live in a Castle</i> by Hilda Eunice Burgos		<i>An Uninterrupted View of the Sky</i> by Melanie Crowder
<i>Pancho Rabbit and the Coyote: A Migrant's Tale</i>	<i>Xochitl And The Flowers</i> by Jorge Argueta	<i>The Color of My Words</i> By Lynn Joseph		

**Use this space to write down what book you picked and why you liked it.**

# CONNECT

Immerse yourself the local Hispanic and Latin community. Complete at least one of the 5 activities listed below.

## 1. Visit a local Latino center for a tour, an art exhibition, a play or a show.

- The Latino Cultural Center in Dallas:  
<http://lcc.dallasculture.org>
- The Latino Arts Project:  
<https://latinoartsproject.org>
- Teatro Dallas:  
<https://www.teatrodallas.org>
- Cara Mia Theatre Company:  
<https://www.caramiatheatre.org>
- Anita N. Martinez Ballet Folklorico:  
<https://www.anmbf.org>
- Mercado 360:  
<http://mercado369.com>

## 2. Attend a local Latino festival in the DFW area.

- Latino Street Fest:  
<https://latinostreetfest.com>
- Latino Food Fest:  
<https://latinofoodfest.com/exhibit-dallas>
- Dia de los Muertos Festival  
<http://lcc.dallasculture.org>
- Dia de los Muertos Parade:  
<https://www.facebook.com/dallasdiadelosmuertos>
- Dia de los Muertos Parade (Denton):  
<https://dentondayofthedeafestival.com>
- Taco Libre Festival:  
<https://www.prekindle.com/event/21586-taco-libre-dallas>
- Día del Niño at The Latino Cultural Center:  
<http://lcc.dallasculture.org>

## 3. Make a craft from any of the countries researched above.

- Mexican Ojos de Dios:  
<https://youtu.be/FkN8WL7AxAU>  
[https://youtu.be/-D9v\\_2l2bxk](https://youtu.be/-D9v_2l2bxk)  
[https://mamaslatinas.com/food-home/124756-super\\_easy\\_ojo\\_de\\_dios](https://mamaslatinas.com/food-home/124756-super_easy_ojo_de_dios)
- Guatemalan Worry Dolls:  
<https://youtu.be/JJWmReMZSAA>  
<http://heidiboyd.blogspot.com/2011/07/dont-worry-be-happy-how-to-make-your.html>
- Peruvian Flute:  
<https://buggyandbuddy.com/homemade-straw-pan-flutes>
- Chilean Rain Sticks:  
<https://youtu.be/kOC-KOVxMMk>  
<https://happyhooligans.ca/rain-sticks/>



# CONNECT

4. Visit and support an authentic Latin/Hispanic restaurant. See the suggestions below:

- **Mexican Food:**
  - Taqueria Taxco (Dallas, Garland, Mesquite, Irving, Allen, Qunilan, Greenville)  
<https://www.taqueriataxco.com>
  - Café Veracruz (Oak Cliff)  
<https://www.veracruzdallas.com>
  - Villa Montez (Tyler)  
<http://villamontez.com/menu>
  - Tacos Azteca (South Dallas)  
<https://www.facebook.com/tacosaztecacedarhill>
- **Guatemala Food:**
  - Agua Blanca Panadería y Restaurante Guatemalteco (Grand Prairie)  
<https://www.facebook.com/aguablancaguatate>
  - San Martin Bakery (Uptown Dallas)  
<http://www.sanmartinbakery.com>
- **Salvadorian Food:**
  - Popuseria Lilian (Garland)  
<http://www.pupuserialilian.com>
  - Casa Linda Salvadorian (Northeast Dallas)  
<https://casalindasc.com>
  - La Placita (Sherman)  
<http://www.laplacitasherman.com>
- **Colombian Food:**
  - Casa Vieja (Carrollton)  
<http://www.casaviejadfw.com>
  - Sabor Latino (Downtown Dallas)  
<https://saborlatino-colombianrestaurant.business.site>
- **Cuban Food:**
  - EB Latin Bistro (Plano)  
<http://eblatinbistro.com>
  - Cuban Dulceria International Bakery (Carrollton)  
<https://cubanbakerydfw.com>
  - Havana Café: (Northeast Dallas)  
<https://www.havanacafedallas.com>
- **Peruvian Food:**
  - El Tesoro del Inca (Irving)  
<http://www.eltesorodelinca.com>
  - Munay Rotisserie Chicken & Grill (Carrollton)  
<https://www.facebook.com/MUNAY.POLLO>
- **Venezuelan Food:**
  - Arepa Nation (Oak cliff)  
<https://www.instagram.com/arepa.nation>
  - Zaguan Bakery: (Dallas)  
<https://www.zaguan.com>
- **Argentinian Food:**
  - Empa Mundo: (Irving)  
<https://www.empamundo.com>
  - Argentina Bakery: (Irving)  
<http://www.argentinabakery.com>
  - Boca 31: (Denton)  
<https://boca31.com>

5. Learn about Girl Scouts/Girl Guides in Latino Countries. Learn about traditions and history. Visit: [www.wagggsworld.org](http://www.wagggsworld.org)

**Use this space to write down what food you tried and why you liked it.**

# TAKE ACTION

**Take Action:** Try something new and share what you learned with others by completing one of the 3 options.

**1.** Research organizations that serve Latinos living in the US. What are the main issues they deal with? Learn how you can get involved.

**2.** Make an authentic Latin recipe with your family or troop.

- Mexican Sopas:  
<https://www.mexicoinmykitchen.com/sopas-recipe>
- Champurrado or Chocolate Atole:  
<https://youtu.be/SWYlmFDVO54>
- Colombian Arepas:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a03GYolOT\\_E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a03GYolOT_E)
- Argentinian Empanadas:  
<https://www.laylita.com/recipes/empanadas-mendocinas>  
<https://youtu.be/g5Pfgfvz99k>
- Puerto Rican Flan:  
<https://youtu.be/3HXi50yePHI>
- Cuban Tostones:  
[https://youtu.be/mCiL4\\_TdLOQ](https://youtu.be/mCiL4_TdLOQ)
- Churros:  
<https://youtu.be/Fw8iU-i6tbs>

**Use this space to write down the ingredients you will need.**

# TAKE ACTION

3. *Dance to it!* Listen to a Latin Radio Station online. You can use Pandora or Spotify.

**Mariachi:** is a genre of the traditional music of Mexico. It dates to before the years of the Mexican Revolution. It later became closely associated with the Mariachi bands that evolved in Jalisco. Rancheras today are played in virtually all regional Mexican music styles. Drawing on rural traditional folk music, the ranchera developed as a symbol of a new national consciousness in reaction to the aristocratic tastes of the period.

**Salsa:** refers to a fusion of informal dance styles having roots in the Caribbean. The dance originated through the mixture of Mambo, Danzon, Guaguanco, Cuban Son, and other typical Cuban dance forms. There is a strong African influence as well.

**Flamenco:** is an art form based on the various folkloric music traditions of southern Spain in the autonomous community of Andalusia and Murcia. In a wider sense, the term is used to refer to a variety of Spanish musical styles.

**Tango:** is a partner dance, and social dance that originated in the 1880s along the Río de la Plata, the natural border between Argentina and Uruguay. It was born in the impoverished port areas of these countries, with enslaved African populations. The tango is the result of a combination of African Candombe, Spanish-Cuban Habanera, and Argentinian Milonga.

**Rock y Pop en Español:** subgenre consisting in melting traditional sounds and elements of Latin American and Caribbean folk with rock music.

**Merengue:** is a type of music and dance that comes from the Dominican Republic. It is popular all over Latin America. Merengue means whipped egg whites and sugar in Spanish, similar to the English word meringue. It is unclear as to why this name became the name of the music. Perhaps, it traces its meaning from the movement on the dance floor that could remind one of an eggbeater in action.

**Cumbia:** it is considered one of Colombia's national dances and music styles. Cumbia originated from the Caribbean Region of Colombia, and is popular all over Latin America, especially in Mexico, Argentina, Peru, and Panama, all with their distinct forms of Cumbia.

**Corridos:** the corrido is a popular narrative metrical tale and poetry that forms a ballad. The songs are often about oppression, history, daily life for criminals, and other socially relevant topics. It is still a popular form today in Mexico and was widely popular during the Mexican Revolutions of the 20th century.

**Bachata:** is a genre of music that originated in the countryside and the rural neighborhoods of the Dominican Republic. Its subjects are often romantic; especially prevalent are tales of heartbreak and sadness.

**Reggaeton:** is a form of urban music that became popular with Latin American youth during the early 1990s and spread over the course of 10 years to North American, European and Asian audiences. Originating in Panama, Reggaeton blends Jamaican music influences of reggae and dancehall with those of Latin America, such as bomba, plena, salsa, merengue, Latin pop and bachata as well as that of hip hop, contemporary R&B, and electronica.

**Samba:** a Brazilian music genre that originated in the Afro-Brazilians communities of Rio de Janeiro in the early 20th century. Having roots in the cultural expression of West Africa and in Brazilian folk traditions. It is considered one of the most important cultural phenomena in Brazil and one of the country symbols.

**Bossa Nova:** a Brazilian genre of music that literally translates to "new style" or "new trend." It emerged in the 1950s and '60s combining elements of samba—a popular music genre within Brazil—with American jazz traditions.

**Use this space to write down what music you liked best and why.**