HEMISPHERES



THE NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN ASIA, LATIN AMERICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND RUSSIA, EASTERN EUROPE & EURASIA

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SPRING 2002

In this issue:

Spring Calendar

Incorporate international holidays and celebrations into your classroom. In this issue, Hemispheres gives you the first six months of our world calendar. The last six months will appear in the Fall issue.

Using these dates, you can:

- formulate lesson plans that focus on specific celebrations in specific countries or that compare U.S. holidays to similar ones around the world;
- assign short projects to your students on the importance of certain events or figures around the world:
- organize classroom celebrations that reflect local customs; or
- simply add an international flair to your classroom wall calendar.

New Website and E-mail!

Hemispheres is pleased to announce the launch of our brand-new joint website at http://inic.utexas.edu/hemispheres, and our joint e-mail address: hemispheres@inic.utexas.edu. Now, one website will bring you up to date on our resources, upcoming events, and more! You can still contact us individually for specific needs, or use our new e-mail for questions and information.

Upcoming Events

"On War and Peace: Teaching about World Conflict in the Classroom," June 4 - 7, 2002. A four-day workshop focusing on world conflicts and how to teach them in the classroom will be held on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. Registration is \$50, and space is limited to 30 participants. For more information and a registration form, please visit our new website: http://inic.utexas.edu/hemispheres or contact Christopher Rose at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

See page 5 for a more complete list of Hemispheres events scheduled throughout the upcoming year.

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HOLIDAYS AND NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD - SPRING 2002 JANUARY

1: New Year's Day (Russia)

The New Year is first on the calendar and in popularity. Many celebrate it twice, on January 1 and 14 (which corresponds to Jan. 1 in the Julian calendar, used in Russia before 1918). The day is quite festive and presents are given.

Independence Day (Haiti)

Haiti gained independence from France in 1804 by means of the only successful slave revolt in history. Independence Day (Sudan)

- 6: Army Day (Iraq) Christmas (Armenian Christians) Children's Day (Uruguay)
- 7: Christmas (Orthodox Christians)
- 10: Coming of Age Day "Seijin-no-Hi" (Japan)
- 11: Eugenio Maria de Hostos' (1839-1903) Birthday (Puerto Rico)

A scholar, writer, and political reformer devoted to

seeking the political independence of Cuba and Puerto Rico. He spent most of his life in exile, in the Dominican Republic and Chile, where he coordinated educational reform efforts. He was instrumental in helping women gain admission to the University of Chile.

- 12: Arbor Day (Jordan)
- 18: Revolution Day (Tunisia)
- 21: Errol Barrow (1920-1987) Day (Barbados)
 The first Prime Minister of Barbados (1966-1976,

11986-1987), after leading the nation to independence within the Commonwealth of Nations (1966).

- 24: Spring Festival and Chinese New Year (China, South Korea, Taiwan)
- 26:Juan Pablo Duarte's (1813-1876) Birthday (Dominican Republic)

One of the founders of the republic.

FEBRUARY

2: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

Treaty which marked the end of the Mexican War, giving the United States dominion over 1,193,061 square miles of disputed land.

5: Constitution Day (Mexico)

Celebrates Mexico's first constitution, adopted in 1917.

- 8: Revolution Day (Iraq)
- 8-12: Carnaval (Brazil)(date varies from year to year)

Carnaval is celebrated for the five days preceding Ash Wednesday, which marks the beginning of Lent. (Note that the date varies from year to year) Before the season of self-sacrifice begins, Brazilians celebrate in the streets with parades, dancing and elaborate costumes.

- 9: Feast of St. Maroun (Lebanon)
- 21:Shivratri (India, Nepal)

Celebration in honor of the Hindu deity Shiva.

23: Republic Day (Guyana)

Soldier's Day (Russia)

Until recently, known as Soviet Army Day, popularly viewed as a holiday for all men.

25:José de San Martin's (1778-1850) Birthday (Argentina)

A leader in the Spanish America's independence movements, he organized armed resistance to Spanish rule in Argentina, Chile and Peru.

National Day (Kuwait)

27: Independence Day (Dominican Republic)

MARCH

1st Week in March - Maslenitsa, or Blini Day (Russia)

This day stems from the Pagan tradition of making blini pancakes to honor the coming of spring; blini represent the sun. Each spring, there are festivals in the major cities and towns to celebrate the end of winter.

1: Heroe's Day (Cerro Corá), Paraguay

Commemorating the famous battle of Cerro Corá, in 1870, during the Paraguayan War (or the War of the Triple Alliance: Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay vs. Paraguay). Paraguay's leader, Marshal Francisco Solano López, died at Cerro Corá, his army weakened against the formidable foe, proclaiming, "I die with my country!"

Martisor (mar-tsi-shor) (Romania)

A day when gifts of small objects — plants, shells, flowers, animals, snowmen or tools — as well as a red and white ribbon symbolizing life and purity — are given to young girls and women. The little gift brings good luck, it is said, during the month of March and throughout the year ahead. Overall, Martisor signifies the end of winter and the arrival of spring.

- 3: Independence Day (1878) (Bulgaria)
 Declaration of the Establishment of Authority of
 the People (Libya)
 National Day and Throne Day (Morocco)
- 8: International Women's Day Eid al-Adha (Islamic holiday; date varies from year to year)

National Unity Day (Sudan)

Eid al-Adha, or "feast of sacrifice" commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son, Ismail, at God's request. Eid al-Adha marks the beginning of the season of pilgrimage to Mecca.

9: Holi (India)

Celebration of spring known as the "Festival of Colors."

- 16: Islamic New Year (1423) and beginning of Muharram (date varies from year to year)

 Muharram marks the month of mourning for the dead.
- 21:Sham al-Naseem (Egypt)

 Celebrates the first day of spring. Usually celebrated

with family picnics.

No Ruz (Iran and Afghanistan)

Celebrates the first day of spring, and New Year's according to the Persian calendar.

Benito Juárez's Birthday (1806-1872) (Mexico) President of Mexico who implemented many civil reforms and defeated French emperor Napoleons III's placement of a puppet emperor, Austrian archduke Maximilian, in Mexico. National hero.

23: Día del Mar/Day of the Sea (Bolivia)

Bolivians, still bothered about losing their outlet to the sea to Chile in the 1800s, sets aside this day to proclaim: "Bolivia reclama su mar" (Bolivia reclaims its sea). Diplomatic negotiations, even to present times, have never led to a new outlet.

- 28: First day of Passover (Jewish holiday; date varies from year to year)
- 29: Constitution Day (Haiti)

30: Spiritual Baptists Shouter Liberation Day (Trinidad & Tobago)

The Baptists, leaving their ancestral religious practices behind, invoked the Holy Spirit and manifested its presence through dancing, clapping, and shouting. In 1917, they were banned from their practices by the Shouters Prohibition Ordinance. Liberation Day marks the law of 1951 which "liberated" the Spiritual Baptist Shouters to practice their religion openly.

APRIL

1: Republic Day (Iran)

Commemorates the public referendum in 1979 in which the Islamic Republic was approved, replacing the

monarchy that was toppled by revolution in January 1979.

For more information: Complete this form and fax (512-471-3090) or mail (LLILAS Outreach, Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, SRH 1.310, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712).			
Please send me information about services offered by the following Outreach Programs (please circle area[s] of interest):			
Asia Latin America	Middle East	Russia/E. Europe/Eurasia	All
Name & Address			

- 4: Last Day of Passover (Jewish holiday; date varies from year to year) Women and Children's Day (Taiwan)
- 5: Festival of the Sweeping of the Tombs (Taiwan)
- 9: Holocaust Memorial Day (Israel)

11: Juan Santamaria Day/National Heroes Day (Costa Rica)

In 1856 American William Walker tried to conquer Central America to then join the United States as a slave state. Without an army, 9,000 civilians from Costa Rica drove Walker into a wooden fort in Rivas. Nicaragua. Juan Santamaria, a drummer boy, volunteered to set it ablaze. Walker was able to flee but Santamaria died.

12: Cosmonaut's Day (Russia)

14: Pan American Day (Latin America)

A day to honor the friendship between Latin America

and the United States. Celebrated since 1931.

17: Independence Day (Youm Ha'Zmaut) (Israel)

19: Landing of the 33 Orientals (Uruguay)

Commemorates the day in 1825 when Juan Antonio Lavalleja and 33 volunteers marched into Uruguay from northern Argentina and began a rebellion against the Portuguese, part of the War of Independence. Constitution Day, Venezuela

21: Tiradentes Day (Brazil)

Commemorates the 1792 execution of José da Silva Xavier (1748-1792), known as "Tiradentes" (Toothpuller). Leader of the Inconfidência Mineira, a movement and eventual revolt against Portugal inspired by the American Revolution.

- 23: Independence Day (Turkey)
- 25: Sinai Liberation Day (Egypt)
- 29: Greenery Day "Midori-no-Hi" (Japan)

MAY

1: "The Time of Love" (Czech Republic)

On the evening of May 1, lovers gather at the statue of Karel Hynek Macha in Prague's Petrin park where they lay flowers and spend a few sentimental moments. Then they kiss under the blooming cherry trees of the park. Karel Hynek Macha (1810 - 1836) was a great Czech romantic poet and author of the epic poem Maj (May). The poem, written in a remarkably beautiful style, tells about the tragic love of two young people and has become a poetic masterpiece of the Czech romantic period.

Labor Day

On May 1, 1886, unions in the United States and Canada composed a resolution in support of an eighthour working day. Rallies, violence, and a crackdown on labor ensued. Three years later, an international Socialist congress chose May 1, 1890 as the day to demonstrate in support of the US labor movement's demands for an eight-hour working day. May 1 is celebrated internationally as Labor Day, although the US and Canada celebrate it in September.

- 3: Good Friday (Orthodox Christians; date varies from year to year)
- 4: Chinese Youth Day (China)

in 1862.

5: Easter Sunday (Orthodox Christians, date varies from year to year) Children's Day (Taiwan, Japan) Cinco de Mayo (Mexico) Celebrates the triumph of Mexico over the French army

8: National Liberation Day (Czech Republic, 1945) World War II Victory Day (French Guiana)

15: Indpendence Day (Paraguay) **Independence Day (Peru)**

Independence was declared by José de San Martin, a man whose life is celebrated in Argentina on February *25*.

17: Shavuot (Jewish holiday; date varies from year to year)

18: Buddha Purnima (India)

The Buddha's birthday.

Battle of Las Piedras (Uruguay)

José Gervasio Artigas defeated the Spanish near Montevideo in 1811.

22: National Day (Yemen)

24: Battle of Pichincha (Ecuador)

In 1822, patriot forces freed the territory that was to become Ecuador at Pichincha, a volcano near Quito.

25: Anniversary of the May Revolution (Argentina)

Commemorates the beginning of the war of independence in 1810. The May Revolution was led by José de San Martin.

Independence Day (Jordan) National Day (Sudan)

26: Independence Day (Guyana)

27: Independence Day (Afghanistan)

JUNE

- 1: National Day (Tunisia)
- 6: Alexander Pushkin's Birthday (Russia)

Dragon Boat Festival (Taiwan) *Features dragon boat racing.*

7: Eid al-Milad an-Nabi (Islamic holiday; date varies from year to year)

Celebration in honor of the birthday of the Prophet Muhamamd.

10: Abolition of Slavery (French Guiana) Army Day (Jordan)

12: Independence Day (Russia)

Russia's newest holiday commemorates the millions fallen in World War II. Flowers and wreaths are laid on wartime graves on this day, and veterans come out into the streets wearing their military finery.

Armistice Day of the Chaco War/Peace with Bolivia (Paraguay)

End of the 1932-1935 over the territory disputed since 1810.

19: National Day (Algeria)
Independence Day (Kuwait)

Upcoming List of Events

February 12 & 13, 2002

"Faith, Worship and Devotion: World Religions in Central Texas," University of Texas Campus

March 2, 2002

Look for Hemispheres at **Explore UT**, the biggest open house in Texas! University of Texas Campus

June 4 - 7, 2002

"Conflict in the Classroom: Strategies for Teaching About World Events in the Classroom," University of Texas Campus

June and July 2002

Study Tour and Curriculum Development Project in Egypt. Coordinated by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies

23: Sinzienelle (Romania)

This day represents a ritual honoring the beginning of summer. It is a ceremonial ritual performed by young girls who are the symbol of purity. They are to invoke the spirits of wealth and crops and to bring forth a good year.

24: Battle of Carabobo (Venezuela)

Commemorates the 1824 battle, led by Simón Bolívar, to free Venezuela from Spain. A decisive battle in the war for independence.

Countryman's Day (Peru)

30: Army Day (Guatemala) National Salvation Revolution Day (Sudan)

<u>Hemispheres</u>

AREA STUDIES RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

AVAILABLE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Hemispheres Newsletter is distributed to schools throughout Texas to be shared with social studies, geography, language, English, literature, math, and science teachers within each school. This biannual newsletter is a tool for teachers who use, or would like to incorporate, area studies materials in the classroom.

Please distribute copies of *Hemispheres* to all who may benefit from our resources!

Hemispheres Listserv You can sign up to receive workshop announcements, and other information from the centers' outreach programs via this electronic distribution list. We also invite you to use this listserv to communicate with fellow teachers regarding area-studies issues. **To subcribe to the list:**

- 1) send a message to listproc@lists.cc.utexas.edu;
- 2) leave the subject line blank;
- 3) in the message area type:

subscribe HEMISPHERES FIRSTNAME LASTNAME (e.g., subscribe HEMISPHERES JANE SMITH).
You will receive email confirmation of your subscription.

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On War and Peace: Teaching about World Conflict in the Classroom

A four-day workshop for middle and high school educators

June 4-7, 2002

The four National Resource Centers at the University of Texas at Austin are hosting a four-day workshop that will address issues of teaching about conflict in the classroom, including class activities and teaching strategies, examining for media bias, as well as discussion of specific conflicts throughout the world. This interactive workshop is designed for middle and high school teachers of history, geography, politics, cultures and literature.

Deadline for registration: May 15. Limited to 35 participants on a first-come, first-registered basis. If space permits, others may be added after the deadline. \$50 per participant registration fee (nonrefundable; includes some meals, handouts, coffee). Please inquire about assistance with housing.

For further information or to register, contact: Christopher Rose, Outreach Coordinator, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, WMB 6.102, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1193, (512) 471-3881, fax (512) 471-7834, csrose@mail.utexas.edu

A collaborative outreach project of: Center for Asian Studies, Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, and Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies.

This issue was designed and edited by Christopher Rose. The contents may be copied for non-profit educational use. Not printed with state funds. Logo: Diane Watts.

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