The Puerto Rican Movement and Its Outcomes (1960s–2010s)

**EDUCATIONAL STRUGGLES**

- **1964**: United Bronx Parents, Inc. (UBP) is founded by Emiliana Lopez Antunez. UBP fought for community control of schools, the hiring of teachers from Puerto Rico, bilingual education, and the education of children in the South Bronx. (Photo of UBP leadership with a Puerto Rican flag)

- **1965**: The Bilingual Education Act is approved by the US Congress to allow bilingual instruction in public schools for children with limited English language ability. Some programs were established in New York City schools as a result of the demands of Puerto Rican parents, community activists, and educators.

- **1969**: Puerto Rican students from the Puerto Rican Student Union (PRSU) reestablish the Bronx community in protest against discrimination, voicing political consciousness, and advocating for equal rights for the poor. For that year alone, many of these students created the New York Chapter of the Young Lords Party. (Cover of Provea, December 1971; photo by Michael S. Abramson, 1971; (Copyright and reproduction rights reserved for Provea.

**INSTITUTION BUILDING AND NEW TRADITIONS**

- **1969**: PBP is established in the South Bronx as part of the City University of New York (CUNY) as the first bilingual higher education institution in the country, the College was to serve the educational needs of Puerto Rican students and other Latino students. (Photo of PBP Community College)

- **1970**: PRCC is established in the South Bronx as part of the City University of New York (CUNY) as the first bilingual higher education institution in the country, the College was to serve the educational needs of Puerto Rican students and other Latino students. (Photo of PBP Community College)

- **1971**: The Troy Bonilla Puerto Rican Art Workshop is established in New York to promote the arts within the community. The Troy Bonilla Committee organized the Julia de Burgos Latin Cultural Center in East Harlem. (Photo by Fernando Salgado, 1975; (MD1)

- **1972**: The Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre is founded by Puerto Rican architect Miriam Cole to bring theater to the community. Their first production was free of charge and a catalyst to the growth of Hispanic theater in New York, and other parts of the country. (Promotional poster of the PRTT)

- **1973**: The Taller Boricua (Puerto Rican Art Workshop) is founded in New York to promote the arts within the community. The Taller Bonilla Committee organized the Julia de Burgos Latin Cultural Center in East Harlem. (Photo by Fernando Salgado, 1975; (MD1)

- **1974**: The Nuyorican Poets Cafe is founded in New York to provide a community space for creative expression and performance. Best known for its poetry slams, the Cafe has become a major cultural venue for poets, actors, musicians, and visual artists from diverse ethnic backgrounds. (Photo of a Cafe performance)

- **1980s–2010s**: From the 1980s to the present, the magnitude of the Puerto Rican population growth in the state of Florida—particularly in Orlando, Kissimmee, Miami, St. Petersburg, and other parts of Central and South Florida—exemplifies the changing patterns of settlement and geographic dispersion of Puerto Ricans from New York City to other new locations throughout the state. Smaller numbers of Puerto Ricans have been arriving in Central Florida since the 1940s.

- **1988**: The Bilingual Education Act is approved by the US Congress to allow bilingual instruction in public schools for children with limited English language ability. Some programs were established in New York City schools as a result of the demands of Puerto Rican parents, community activists, and educators. (Cover of Provea, December 1971; photo by Michael S. Abramson, 1971; (Copyright and reproduction rights reserved for Provea.

- **1992**: The Puerto Rican Studies Association (PRSA) is created as a professional organization that promotes research, teaching, and activism. (Photo of the group's inaugural meeting)

- **1994**: The Nuyorican Poets Cafe is founded in New York to provide a community space for creative expression and performance. Best known for its poetry slams, the Cafe has become a major cultural venue for poets, actors, musicians, and visual artists from diverse ethnic backgrounds. (Photo of a Cafe performance)

- **2004**: The Instituto de Puerto Rican Policy (formerly the National Institute for Latino Policy) is established in New York City. The Institute is a nonpartisan policy-focused enterprise aimed at drawing attention to relevant issues and needs of the Puerto Rican/Latino community.

- **2006**: The Institutte for Puerto Rican Policy (formerly the National Institute for Latino Policy) is established in New York City. The Institute is a nonpartisan policy-focused enterprise aimed at drawing attention to relevant issues and needs of the Puerto Rican/Latino community.

- **2010**: The Puerto Rican Heritage Society is created in Hawaii by Hawaiian, educator, and community activist Rose Canas-Doyle to document and preserve the Puerto Rican presence and contributions to Hawaiian society that began in the early 1900s.

- **2010**: The Bilingual Education Act is approved by the US Congress to allow bilingual instruction in public schools for children with limited English language ability. Some programs were established in New York City schools as a result of the demands of Puerto Rican parents, community activists, and educators. (Cover of Provea, December 1971; photo by Michael S. Abramson, 1971; (Copyright and reproduction rights reserved for Provea.

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