Teaching Guide for The Story of U.S. Puerto Ricans - Part Four

*The Great Migration at Mid-Century*

The use of the *Puerto Rican Heritage Poster Series* and this *Teaching Guide* will complement the course *The Story of U.S. Puerto Ricans* created by Dr. Virginia Sanchéz-Korrol.

This guide includes:

- Discussion Questions for the Demographic Poster
- Discussion Questions for the Brief Historical Chronology Poster
- Activities
- Recommended Readings

**Where Do Puerto Ricans Live?: Population by State in 2010**

This demographic map indicates the Puerto Rican population of each state and highlights (in darker blue) those states that had more than 100,000 Puerto Ricans in the year 2010. The poster also includes a section and chart on population growth, followed by a section on major facts about the U.S. Puerto Rican population based on U.S. Census 2010 data and more recent Current Population Survey (CPS) and American Community Survey (ACS) reports.

The most notable patterns found within the U.S. Puerto Rican population are:

- that the migration and population increases that characterized the 20th century continue into the present;

- that the increasing stateside Puerto Rican population (4.7 million) is now larger than the decreasing population of Puerto Rico (3.7 million);

- that there is more geographic dispersion away from the cities where Puerto Ricans traditionally have resided (e.g. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark) into other larger and smaller cities (e.g. Orlando, FL; Springfield, MA; Hartford, CT).
Discussion Questions for the Demographic Poster

1) What was the socioeconomic profiles of migrant pioneers that came to the United States during 1898 to the early 1940s?

2) What was the socioeconomic profiles of migrant Migration during the post-World War II era (mid-1940s to early 1960s), known as the Great Migration?

3) What was the socioeconomic profiles of migrant from the 1970s to the 1990s?

4) Where were post-war Puerto Rican communities founded?

5) What are some of the implications of the significant population growth of the stateside Puerto Rican population for U.S. society and for Puerto Ricans?

Brief Historical Chronology of Puerto Ricans in the United States, Part III

The Great Migration Years (1940s to Mid-1960s)

This poster emphasizes the airborne Puerto Rican mass migration that dominated the post-World War II years. As the New York newspapers began to refer to the rapid influx of Puerto Ricans to the city as the “Puerto Rican problem” and spread negative stereotypes about the newcomers, Puerto Rico’s government created the Migration Division in 1948 (known as the Commonwealth Office after 1952). The creation of this unit was aimed at enabling and managing the large migration flows of Puerto Ricans to New York and other U.S. cities. Several Migration Division offices were established to assist migrants in seeking employment and other services that facilitated a smoother transition into U.S. society. The poster also focuses on the growth of Puerto Rican communities in various U.S. cities, Puerto Rican struggles for recognition, the founding of institutions and creation of new traditions, and the accomplishments of some prominent community members.

Since the beginnings of labor migration to the United States, some Puerto Rican migrants saw their journey to the United States as a temporary stay that would allow them to find better employment and higher wages, send remittances to their families in Puerto Rico, and improve their own socioeconomic status. Even after many decades of living in the United States, the nostalgic dream of returning to Puerto Rico is very much alive, most notably among first generation migrants. Puerto Ricans are often described as “a commuter nation” or “a nation on the move,” which means that historically, there always has been a back and forth commuting pattern between the island and the United States, facilitated by the U.S. citizenship status of Puerto Ricans. Many first generation Puerto Rican migrants keep alive the option of eventually returning to Puerto Rico, even after decades of living in the United States, and some degree of return migration to the
island continues to occur, although migrants also continue to arrive to old and new U.S. points of destination in much larger numbers than those returning to Puerto Rico.

Some of the most prominent community figures during the Great Migration period include:

- Herman Badillo
- Julia de Burgos
- Juan Antonio Corretjer
- Gilberto Gerena Valentín
- Evelina López Antonetty
- Antonia Pantoja
- Clemente Soto Vélez

Discussion Questions for the Brief Historical Chronology Poster

1) What are the specific contributions of the community figures mentioned above during the period of the Great Migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States?

2) What was Operation Bootstrap?

3) How were women involved in the labor force?

Activities

1) Brief Summaries: Ask students to summarize the poster's major themes in a sentence or two and relate their view of how certain landmark events have influenced the Puerto Rican community in the United States.

2) Minute Paper: Ask students to respond to two questions: (a) What was the most significant thing you learned from this poster?; and (b) What questions remain in your mind after studying this poster?

3) The Muddiest Point: Ask students to identify any issues, concepts, or information that remain unclear to them after studying the poster. Then, to describe how they can find additional information from the Study Guide’s recommended readings to enhance their knowledge and understanding.
4) Profiles of Notable Individuals: Ask students to write a brief, focused profile of an individual, a group, or an organization or institution highlighted in the poster whose values, goals, or actions the reader admires based on the provided poster content.

Recommended Readings


**Studies Focused on Different U.S. Puerto Rican Communities**


