

IDENTITY

(Evelyne Perroult)

Seeks to define individuals and groups based on the apparent and real characteristics and cultural elements of the community to which they belong. This evolves from two frameworks, that of the individual/community itself and that ascribed or imposed by outside individuals or communities, which have greater political and economic power.

LATINIDAD

Is a term that is used to recognize and connect the collective experiences of migrant people of Latin America, derived from the term Latino, which is an abbreviation of Latin American

BLACKNESS

(Aimé Césaire)

Is a way of living history within history: the history of a community whose experience is manifested, to tell the truth, singular with its deportations, its transfers of men from one continent to another, the memories of distant beliefs, its remains of murdered cultures

RAZA/RACE

Is a social construct resulting from the process of commercializing and devaluing the dignity of millions of Africans. Although the idea of otherness that describes individuals from different places, languages, and cultures has existed since the beginning of humanity, the Transatlantic Trade created the foundations of the idea of "race" that we know today.

LATINO

Is an ethnic identifier; a social construct that refers to a sense of community through a history of colonization. It is a term used mainly in the United States and one that attempts to connect the experiences of migrant people from Latin America and/or all the cultures south of the US.

RACISM

Is the mechanism of social, economic, and political structures that condition and limit access, opportunities, and resources to individuals from racially discriminated groups. Whiteness conditions the majority, regardless of their identity status, to privilege individuals perceived as white.

ETHNICITY
ETNIA

Comes from a Greek word that means people or nation. It is a human community that shares a cultural affinity that allows its members to feel identified with each other.

MESTIZO

Is an identity category that was initially used by colonial authorities to refer to individuals who had at least one Indigenous and one European father/mother. In some colonies it was also used to define different genetic and cultural mixtures between individuals of European, African, and Indigenous descent.

ETHNICITY
ETNICIDAD

Is a social construct (like race, class, and gender) that is generally used to identify complex cultural differences linked to a place, creating a moral topography and a cultural geography.

NATION

Is a social construct of a conglomerate of individuals who perceive themselves as a group with common interests, with determined territorial limits and who seek a certain sovereignty. The decision-making power of the Nation is closely related to the power dynamics of the ruling groups and the narratives told by them.

MESTIZAJE

Is a term adopted by many Latin American leaders as a reference to the process of mixing and homogenizing racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity in Latin America which has historically functioned as a “whitening” formula for national identities.

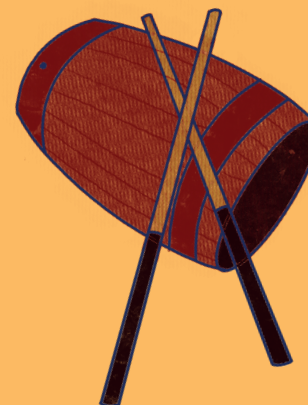
INTERSECTIONALITY

The additive impact that social constructs and categorizations such as race, class, and gender have on the process of excluding non-white, non-male, non-heterosexual, foreign, disabled, and other socially marginalized individuals.

COLORISM

Discrimination and prejudice against people with a dark skin tone, generally among people of the same ethnic or racial group (improving race, having good "hair," lighter, prettier, etc.)

CUA



LA BOMBA

It is an Afro-Puerto Rican meta-genre that has transcended generations, survived centuries of oppression, and evolved to inspire new audiences. Each rhythm, movement, and lyric carries with it stories of the island's past, the resilience of its people, and its deep connection to identity, community, and celebration.

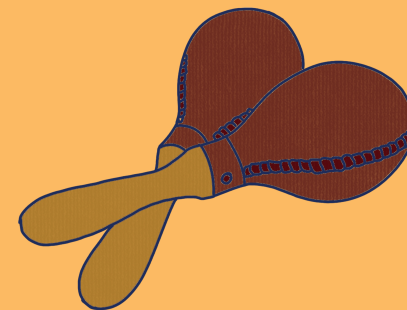
BARRILES



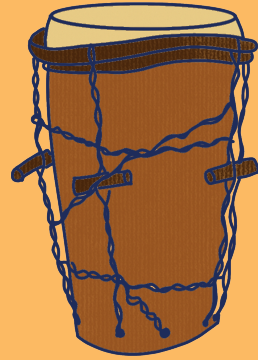
GARÍFUNA

Cimarrones or Maroons people who had been enslaved and escaped to be free. Maroons established their own communities on the periphery of the colonial world. The word Cimarrón comes from Spanish and means "bush," which describes the deep undergrowth in which they made their homes.

MARACAS



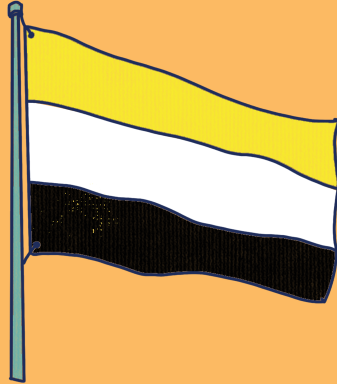
**TAMBOR
GARÍFUNA**



CARACOL



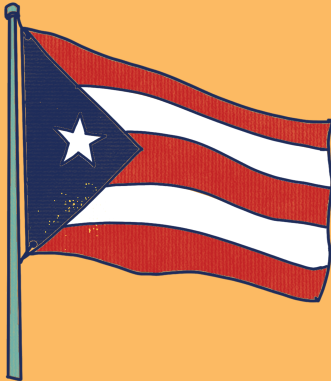
**BANDERA
GARÍFUNA**



MÁS | MOVIMIENTO
AFROLATINO
SEATTLE

MÁS | MOVIMIENTO
AFROLATINO
SEATTLE

**BANDERA
PUERTORRIQUEÑA**



ABYA YALA

