Avery Wong

His 8c

TA: Nilce Wick

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In the movie, Stuart’s Hall talks about the multiracial Caribbean and for him there is no established cultural identity due to the multiracial environment. One of his key points is that how cultural identities are not just where you come from, but also how others see you. He begins with prime examples of the U.S. and British imperialism on the Latin countries. He then delves into how imperialism has brought an influx of black and other foreign workers into Latin America creating a tension in racial, and cultural issues. Through the process of revolution, the people of Latin America were able to forge their own cultural identity apart from mere historical and geographical past.

During the 20th century there were many revolution and resistance against British and U.S. imperialism. In the process of imperialism as demonstrated in the film as pop culture, the people of Latin descent were able to carve their own cultural identity. Culture and identity are more than just concepts derived from geographical and historical regions, but are fluid concepts that can be molded by the very process of action in their own environment, and in this case revolution. In the readings Michelle Godat talks about the origin of the terms of latin America, from the rise of the Spanish elite shifting from Americano to Hispanic American, and the acclimation of the term of Latin Americans extended to those of Non–European descent like the mixed race of the Caribbean. It is through the revolution like those of Chile and Cuba in the 20th century allowed the proliferation of a stronger cultural identity. For example in the brutal regime brought on by William Walker, brought attention to how, “William Walker was a threat to the Latin American race.” Here the Latin American Cultural identity was now identified as an antagonist to British and U.S. imperialists. It was the “continental alliance” that motivated the formation of the identity of being Latin American.