

The History of Chocolate

- We will watch the documentary on the history of chocolate.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tez9RZZIwC8>
- After you have watched the video, then take the following notes in full:



Write the follow heading in your book:

The Story of Chocolate

- Write the following notes in your Red Book:
- The Scientific name for chocolate is *Theobroma cacao*
- This translates into “The Food of the Gods”



- Cacao is found only in the Tropics
- How long has cacao been part of human culture? 2000 years
- Mayans first known use of cacao by crushing it and making it into a beverage
- before Europeans arrived
- Aztecs called it 'Chocolatl' ('warm liquid')



- Aztecs had huge storehouses filled with cacao beans and used it as money
- It was used as money because it was
 - a. portable
 - b. preserves well
 - c. highly prized



Cortez

- In 1519, Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez arrived in what is now Mexico, he was introduced to 'Chocolatl' and thought it was a wonder food, giving people boundless energy



- Spain planted the seeds in its tropical colonies and controlled the chocolate trade.
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- In the 1800s, hardened chocolate was developed while the Swiss added milk to the recipe, leading to the mass production of candy bars. Prior to this time, it was mainly a drink the rich.



Cacao vs Cocoa

- "Cacao" is the bean that comes from the cacao tree inside the cacao pods.
- The beans are harvested, fermented and dried. They are then cleaned and roasted, after which point the products are often referred to as "cocoa."
- "Cocoa" is what the bean is called after it has been processed.



Ivory Coast and Chocolate

- Côte d'Ivoire, also known as the Ivory Coast, is the world's largest producer of cocoa, with more than 800,000 small-scale farmers. The country represents nearly 37% of the world's supply and 90% of its foreign exchange earning

