

# Learning Objectives

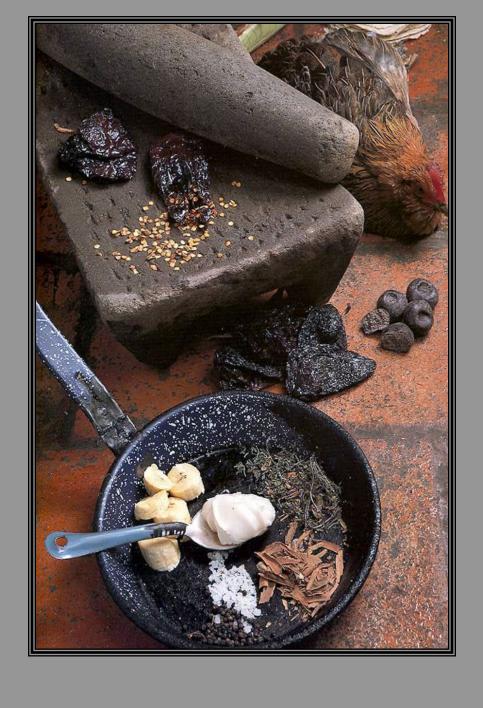
- Explain the historical and traditional influences of the cuisine of northern, central and southern Mexico.
- Explain the culinary influences that Spain and other countries brought to Mexican cuisine.
- Explain the history and culinary significance that corn has played in the evolution of Mexican cuisine.
- Explain the identification, cooking and uses of fresh and dried chilies.
- Execute your daily production within the class time frame.





# Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica





#### Flavor profiles:

# Complexity through roasting, toasting

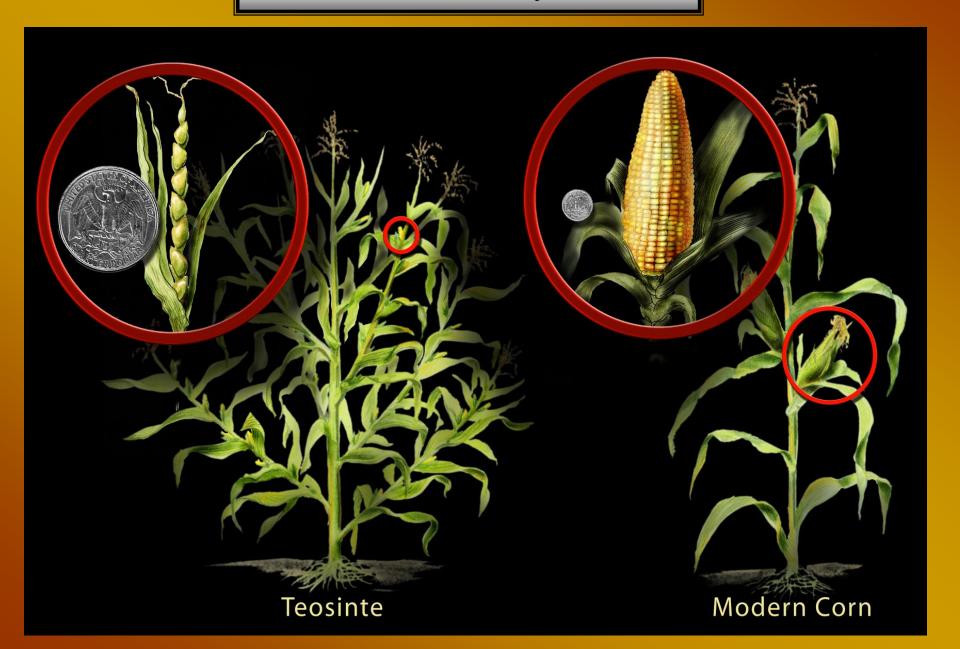
- Fruits
- Chiles
- Spices
- Onions
- Garlic



Pan-roasting vegetables the Mexican way



## Teosinte and Corn



#### Evolution of Teosinte to Corn and its Processing into Masa

Selective breeding leads to **Teosinte:** a wild grass. more productive and Precursor to modern day domesticated corn. corn **Dried Field Corn** Fresh Corn Nixtamal: Corn cooked in water with ashes, lime or cal to soften Ground into cornmeal, grits or polenta. the outside (pericarp). Releases niacin, adds calcium. Makes it more digestible. 3. Ground into a course moist dough(masa). 2. Ground into a fine moist Used for tamales. dough (masa). Used for 1. Nixtamal covered many preparations. With water and cooked 4. Masa can be used fresh. Or all the way through. dried into instant masa. Called Called pozole or masa harina. hominy.





# Metate





# Comal



#### Tortillas on a Metal Comal

#### Tortilla Vendor



# Uses for Masa



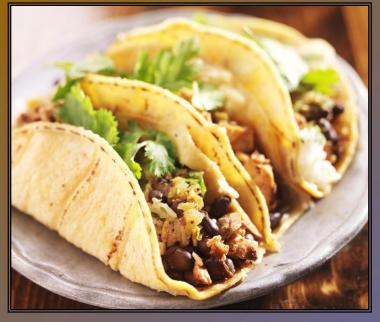


Quesadillas

Tacos

Tamales





And especially antojitos!



# Gorditas



Sopes



# Sopes with Fillings





### Memelas

# Panucho

Empanada





## Flautas





Enchiladas Verdes

### Pan de Cazón



### Molcajete - Mortar and Pestle

