

Learning Objectives

- List the countries who have the main culinary influence within Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia.
- Explain the flavors and spices commonly used in each country.
- List the key ingredients used in each country.
- Explain the common cooking techniques used in each country.
- Describe the popular dishes representative of each country.
- Prepare a variety of dishes representative of these countries using standardized recipes.



Mediterranean Countries

- France
- Italy
- Greece
- Turkey
- Tunisia
- Morocco
- Spain
- Slovenia
- Monaco
- Malta
- Cyprus



- Algeria
- Libya
- Egypt
- Israel
- Lebanon
- Syria
- Albania
- Montenegro
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Croatia

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The Mediterranean Diet

Cuisine

- Tied to nature, seasons, ripeness, regionality
- Reflection of the environment
- Utilizes fresh ingredients
- Plant-forward meals
- Simple food, simple preparations

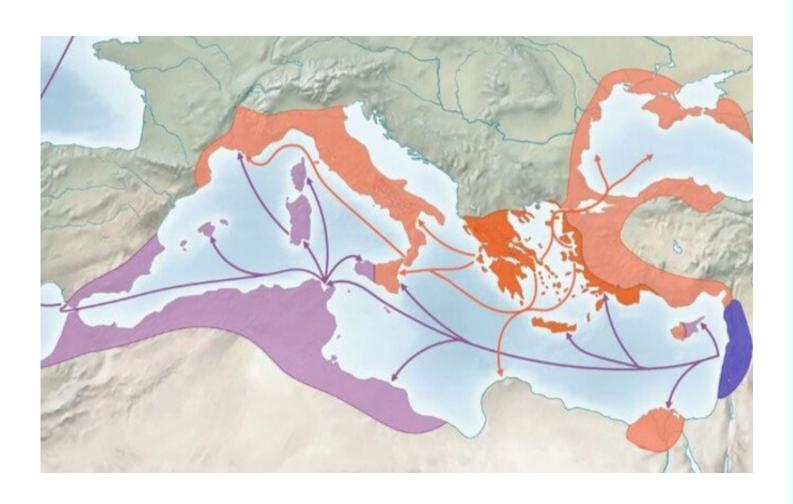
Lifestyle

- Low consumption of animal fats
- Regular physical activity
- Social cultures



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Historical Influences on Cuisine



Climate: hot & dry summers, cool & wet winters

Fuel scarcity: one-pot dishes, quick, or no-cook dishes

Trade routes: popular trade routes across the region

Migrations: mixing of cultures cuisines and new ingredients and spices

Southern Europe

- Italy, Southern France, Spain, and Greece have the most culinary influence
- Influenced by the Greeks, Romans, Etruscans, & Arabs
- Geography: peninsulas, islands, mountainous landscapes, shared coastline
- Emphasis on fresh ingredients
- Rich culinary heritage influenced by ancient civilizations, trade, conquest, & agricultural diversity



Northern Italian Cuisine



Osso bucco:

veal shanks braised with vegetables, white wine, broth

Risotto: arborio rice, cremini mushrooms,

parmesan



- Rich & hearty flavors from fresh ingredients
- Wide range of cheeses like
 Parmesan, gorgonzola, fontina

Cooking methods: preserving, braising, slow-cooking

Staples: butter, rice, fresh pasta, meat & game, mushrooms, cream, wine, herbs, *Prosciutto di Parma*

Seasonings: basil, rosemary, thyme, sage, parsley, bay leaves, chives, nutmeg, saffron, garlic

Central Italian Cuisine

- Balance of rich & rustic flavors
- Focus on simplicity & freshness

Cooking method: braising in wine

Staples: fresh vegetables, olive oil, bread & grains, fresh/dry pasta, herbs, meats & game, wine

Seasonings: rosemary, sage, thyme, parsley, bay leaves, oregano, mint, black pepper, nutmeg, saffron

Cheeses: ricotta, Pecorino Romano



Spaghetti alla carbonara: pasta with eggs, hard cheese, cured pork

Pici all'Aglione: thick spaghetti and soft cooked garlic in tomato sauce



Southern Italian Cuisine



Neapolitan pizza: tomatoes, fresh basil, mozzarella, & olive oil

Pasta alla norma: pasta & eggplant in herby tomato sauce



North African, Greek influence

Cooking methods: preserving, stuffing, slowcooking, baking

Seasonings: oregano, basil, thyme, rosemary carraway, coriander

Staples: olive oil, tomatoes, seafood, fresh vegetables, dry pasta, bread

Cheeses: mozzarella, caciocavallo

Southern French Cuisine

- Spanish, Asian, Middle Eastern influence
- Fresh, light dishes with a focus on seafood & vegetables

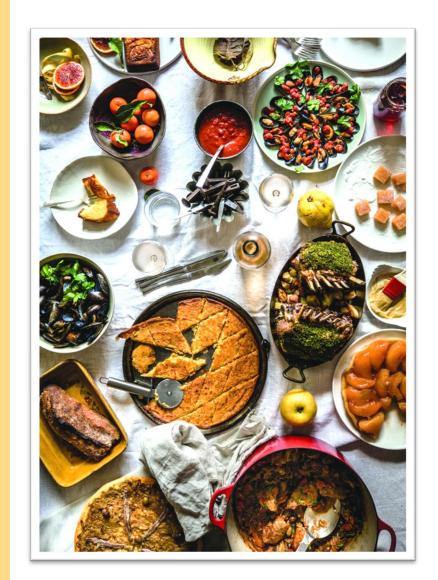
Staples: olive oil, fish, shellfish, tomatoes, zucchini, eggplant, peppers, olives, tapenade, lemons, goat cheese, bread

Seasonings: herbs de Provence, garlic, parsley

Equipment: Dutch oven (cocotte), pilon, cast-iron griddle (plancha), ceramic grill (grill en fonte)

Cooking methods: grilling, braising, poaching, stewing, searing

Flavor profile: bright, savory, fresh, briny, earthy





Salade Niçoise: salad of tomatoes, hardboiled eggs, anchovies, olives, and tuna, dressed in a vinaigrette



Socca:
crispy flatbread
made from chickpea
flour, water, olive oil



Pissaladière: anchovy and onion tart

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Spanish Cuisine

- Traditions differ by region
- Roman and Arab influence

Staples: *jamon*, chorizo, tomatoes, rice, Manchego cheese, peppers, olive oil, citrus, onions, fish, legumes

Seasonings: paprika (*pimenton*), garlic, thyme, saffron

Equipment: paellera, tajine, cazuela **Cooking methods:** sauteing, roasting, frying

Flavor profile: vibrant, smoky, bold











Tortilla Española:Spanish omelet

Paella a la marinara: seafood paella

Tapas: small plates served individually or as an entire meal

Greek Cuisine



- Fresh, high-quality ingredients
- Influenced by Turkey & Balkan states

Staples: olive oil, lamb, feta, tomatoes, lemon, pita, Greek yogurt, cucumbers, onions, spinach, garlic

Seasonings: oregano, thyme, mint, dill

Cooking methods: skewering, layering (casseroles, wraps)

Equipment: magiritsa, clay pots, santoku knife

Flavor profile: fresh, simple, earthy, bitter







Moussaka:

layers of eggplant, beef in tomato sauce topped with béchamel

Souvlaki: meat skewer

Spanakopita: spinach pie

Northern Africa

- Tunisia and Morocco have the most culinary influence
- Geography: mountainous, fertile river valleys, desert landscapes
- Influenced by the Ottoman Turks, Arabs, Moorish, French
- Emphasis on rich, diverse flavors
- Each dish has a unique origin, reflecting historical, cultural, & topographical factors



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Tunisian Cuisine

- Located on the coast
- Fresh, seasonal ingredients & tangy flavors
- Influenced by the Berbers, Arabs, French, Sicilians,

Staples: olive oil, couscous, lamb, seafood, tomatoes, chickpeas, yogurt, khobz bread, eggplant

Seasonings: harissa, cumin, coriander garlic, caraway, mint, cilantro

Cooking methods: stewing, grilling, preserving **Equipment:** couscoussier, tajine, clay pot (*m'khoukh*)

Flavor profile: zesty, spicy, aromatic









Lablabi:

dried chickpeas served in a thin, garlic & cumin-flavored broth

Kaftaji:

fried vegetables mixed with fried eggs, seasoned with harissa

Tunisian brik: pastry stuffed with potato, tuna, egg

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Moroccan Cuisine

- Known for its rich, spicy, and flavorful dishes
- Influenced by Berber, Arab, Andalusian, Mediterranean, African

Staples: couscous, lamb, olive oil, garlic, tomatoes, chickpeas, preserved lemon

Seasonings: cumin, ginger, paprika, coriander, 30 ingredient spice blend (*ras el hanout*)

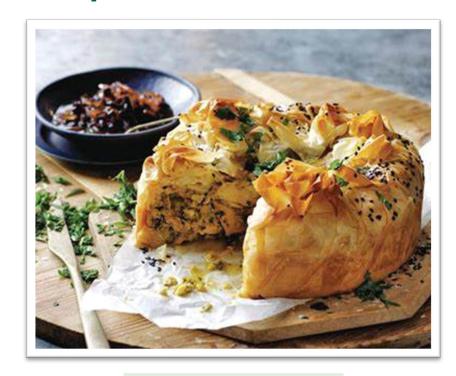
Cooking method: slow-cooking

Equipment: couscoussier, pot for slow-cooking (*tagine*), skewers (*sikh*), flatbread griddle (*mihfa*)

Flavor profile: sweet, spicy, earthy, bright







B'stilla:Moroccan
chicken pie



Harira: lentil & chickpea soup



Tagine:
chicken pieces
braised with spices,
garlic, onion, olives,
preserved lemons



Western Asia



- Turkey and Syria have the most culinary influence
- Geography: arid deserts, mountainous regions, fertile coastal areas, river valleys
- Influenced by Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Central Asian cultures
- Dishes from each country are known for vibrant local spices and rich flavors

Turkish Cuisine

- Influenced by Asia, Middle East, Mediterranean, Balkan, East Europe
- Regional cuisine reflects the local environment and ingredients

Staples: bulgur, lamb, eggplant, tomatoes, onions, garlic, chickpeas, legumes, yogurt, olive oil

Seasonings: red pepper paste, parsley, mint

Flavor profile: savory, spicy

Cooking method: grilling, stewing, open-fire cooking

Equipment: clay pots, grinding stones, mortar & pestle









Pide: stuffed flatbread

Mezze:
a collection of small,
appetizer-sized dishes
to share

Turkish baklava:

phyllo dough
pastry stuffed
with pistachios,
and a lemon and
sugar syrup

Syrian Cuisine

- Greek, Persian, Middle Eastern influence
- Fresh, complex, locally sourced dishes

Staples: lamb, chickpeas, lentils, rice, *freekeh*, tomatoes, eggplant, zucchini, peppers, *Akkawi* cheese, pomegranate

Seasonings: parsley, mint, allspice, cumin, Aleppo pepper, sumac, *Baharat*, garlic

Equipment: clay pots, copper pans, metal griddle (*saj*), kibbeh grinder

Cooking methods: oven baking (*siniyeh*), griddle baking, stewing in tomato/yogurt sauce (*yakhini*)

Flavor profile: fresh, spicy, savory, tangy, earthy



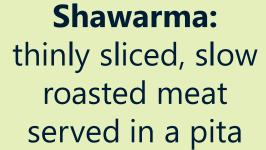


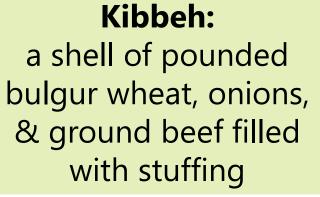






Falafel:
fried balls of
ground chickpeas
& spices







Any Questions?