Na	me: Date:	Period:		
	Black in Latin America (Episod https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QYeaIN6MZ4Q&ind (00:01-	lex=4&list=PLyrhy-utYPcctQjul2KpUZYqWFDQ PA		
\mathbf{W}	While watching the video, choose the option that completes the quote or statement from the video correctly.			
	Far more slaves came to Mexico and Peru together than came to in the entire history of the slave trade. a) the United States b) the entire western world c) other Latin-American countries	10. Until 1615 the number of blacks and mulatos were roughly the number of White people living here. a) greater than b) less than c) equal to 11. The slaves cost A house cost pesos. It was a luxury [to have a slave].		
2.	is music and dance that combines Spanish, indigenous and African traditions. a) la bamba b) fandangos c) la cumbia	a) 150 pesos to 400; 4,000 b) 150 to 400; 400 c) 150; 400 12. The fingerprint of black history in Mexico is right		
	La bamba was sung as early asby Angolian and Congolese slaves. a) 1643 b) 1863 c) 1683	here (in the port): They were forced to build the port after the Indian population had decreased because of illness.		
4.	If so many African slaves came to Mexico, why doesn't anyone around Veracruz look particularly black? a) Because Mexicans are mostly European. a) Because blacks mixed from the beginning.	a) sweat and blood b) death and invisibility c) music and culture 13. This happens in most families: You hide in the closet.		
5.	 Which one does not complete the statement? A lot of African elements are still present: a) We are darker than the rest of the republic. b) We have a specific accent. c) We drop the <i>d</i> in some words, and the final <i>s</i> of some words. d) These are all mentioned. 	a) your black heritage b) your worst clothes c) the black grandma 14. In America, traditionally, if you have one drop of black blood, you are black. If the one drop rule applied to Mexico, of these people would be black.		
6.	was one of the main points of entry of the Latin American slavery.	a) 10% b) most c) all 15. From the market in Veracruz, African slaves were		
7.	a) Mexico City b) Veracruz c) Costa Chica Starting in virtually all of the commodities arriving in Mexico, including African slaves, were unloaded here. a) 1482 b) the 17 th century c) 1535	taken to work in: a) mines b) sugarcane fields c) wealthy homes d) all of the above 16. By the early 17 th century, at least had run away, forming independent settlements called "".		
8.	It took to get to the port of Veracruz from the African ports. About of the load died. a) 2 months; 20% b) 2 months: 10% c) 2 weeks; 50%	a) 10%; palenques b) 15%; yangas c) 50%; palenques 17. The most famous runaway and rebel leader was a man named, the founder of [a town with his		
9.	In the 16 th and early 17 th centuries, 1 out of every slaves bound for the American disembarked in Mexico. a) 5 b) 2 c) 100	name founded in 1609]. He was a hero. He liberated the slaves. That's why they call the first free town in the Americas. a) Jenga b) Yanga c) Tenochtitlán		

18. Hernán Cortés arrived in Veracruz in Then he headed to Mexico City, which the Aztecs called Tenochtitlan. One of his fellow conquistadores was a free black man named a) 1619; Gaspier Yanga b) 1519; Juan Guerrido c) 1489; Vicente Guerrero 19. Today Mexico City with over residents is the largest city in the western hemisphere. a) 41 million b) 51 million c) 21 million 20. By the end of the century interracial	29. "La patria es primero" (the is first) is now a famous phrase throughout Mexico, attributed to Vicente Guerrero. a) father b) country c) power 30. In, Guerrero stops slavery by writing the Law in the Constitution. 33 years before Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. He also eliminated from birth certificates. a) 1830; race categories b) 1830; age categories c) 1530; race categories
relationships were on the rise. The Catholic Church allowed marriage between all groups. The Law granted freedom to the children of black slaves and indigenous women.	31. The blackest part of Mexico today is called a) Costa Rica b) Acapulco c) Costa Chica 32. Everything is against an African-Mexican seeing
a) 17 th b) 18 th c) 19 th 21. Spanish and Indian make a) mestizo b) castiza c) Spanish	himself as someone who can lift his head and take his place in Mexico's as an equal. a) politics b) society c) commerce
22. Mestizo and Spanish= a) mulato b) lobo c) castiza 23. Castiza and Spanish= a) mestizo b) mulato c) Spanish 24. White and black= a) mulato b) mestizo c) castiza	33 was a black character released in stamps in 2005 that caused Jesse Jackson to complain to the then-president Vicente Fox. Mexico did not apologize and reprinted the original publications after that. a) Memo b) Memín Pingüín c) Condorito
25. African and indigenous= a) mulato b) mestizo c) lobo 26. They needed pseudo-scientific reason to explain why some cultures would be inferior and you had to make them slaves shades of blackness. a) 15 b) 16 c) 6	a) Memo b) Memín Pingüín c) Condorito 34. In the dance of "el toro de petate", the valor of the becomes a metaphor for freedom from slavery. a) singer b) dancer c) bull 35. Mexico had a romantic idea that if the eliminated racial categories, it would eliminate; but that was really a form of itself.
27. The Mexican white people were more open to marry black people because the Catholic Church allowed marriage among all ethnic groups and also the Spanish people have a heritage more open to the mixture because of the presence in Spain. The Moors were in Spain for years, so it was kind of easy to have this mixture. a) black; 600 b) mestizo; 30 c) Arabic; 800	a) discrimination b) racism c) inequality 36. You can't be great if you try to suppress a huge aspect of your and a huge part of the of your people. a) history; identity b) history; culture c) identity; history 37. If it looks like a and quacks like a, it's a a) bull b) chicken c) duck
28. Mexico's war of independence was, and was started by a priest named Father Hidalgo. He called by the abolitionism of all casts (Indians, mulatos), that be all be known as a) 1810 to 1821; Americans b) 1810 to 1811; Mexicans c) 1510 to 1521; Indians	Optional: Do you agree with Dr. Gates' final statements (#35-37)? Why or why not?