**Find what needs to be changed in the formatting of this paper to follow MLA format guidelines**

Professor Weigand

Longfield, Sally

English 101

Jan. 13, 2014

**The History of Chocolate.**

From the time of chocolate's arrival in Spain in the 1520s, then in France and Italy, it appears that anyone who was anyone immediately developed a taste, even a lust, for the magical bean. In its original Aztec composition, chocolate was flavored with vanilla or chilies in a very challenging combination. Remade as chocolate in Spain, it included the addition of sugar and spices (such as cinnamon). Spaniards were easily addicted. Their physicians recommended it and it was drunk all summer long and, for the fortunate few, at least twice a day. It was regarded as suitable for men and for women, whereas in the court of Montezuma it was only a man's drink.

Although his mighty empire had been vanquished by Spanish conquistadors, Montezuma's chocolate not only survived, it flourished--made its own world conquest. This was sweeter revenge than the one with which he's normally associated. By 1648, in New Spain (southern Mexico), the ladies of Chiapas were insisting on their maids bringing them cups of reviving chocolate to sip during solemn mass. The Bishop of Chiapas perceived this as an abuse and threatened immediate excommunication for anyone found drinking the potion in church. The threats were `taken ill by all', but it was the ladies who protested the most. They pleaded that chocolate prevented any `weakness and squeamishness of the stomach' and argued in consequence that it helped them to continue devout attendance.

Works Cited

Rickard, Suzanne. "Montezuma's pleasure: Suzanne Rickard charts the rise and rise of the chocolate empire. (Essay)." *Meanjin* 61.4 (2002): 201+. *Academic OneFile*. Web. 11 Apr. 2011.

<http://find.galegroup.com/gtx/infomark.do?&contentSet=IAC-Documents&type=retrieve&tabID=T002&prodId=AONE&docId=A95205429&source=gale&srcprod=AONE&userGroupName=lavc\_main&version=1.0>