

**La Memoria Colectiva: Arte y Memoria en Colombia.** You will watch a 12-minute television segment about art that commemorates “the disappeared” during Colombia’s 50-year armed conflict. **Before viewing, carefully read the statements below and underline key words.** As you watch, circle the most appropriate response, true (T) or false (F), according to the information given in the video. **The segment will be played only once.** (You may start the video after the first minute, around 1:10.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdyxyA4c-s>

1. Francisco Bustamante spoke and worked directly with victims of violence for his art installation.	T	F
2. Gloria Gómez explains the exhibit called “Partes” is something that she designed and donated.	T	F
3. According to Gloria, the goal is to give visibility and an identity to the victims of forced disappearances.	T	F
4. She says the exhibit will be traveling all over Colombia and then Latin America.	T	F
5. In 2006, Juan Manuel Echevarría discovered a particular practice in the region of Antioquía that inspired his exhibit.	T	F
6. In this ritual, the artist sees an act of collective resistance against violence.	T	F
7. The names of the disappeared in this town go back to the 1970s.	T	F
8. Juan Manuel is interested in seeing how a tomb changes over time.	T	F
9. Constanza’s exhibit tries to capture the feelings around receiving the physical remains of a previously disappeared relative.	T	F
10. In this exhibit, warm/yellow-toned light is used to indicate disappeared people whose remains have not yet been found.	T	F

**Bonus question: In your opinion, which of the works mentioned in this segment most powerfully commemorates los desaparecidos and why?**

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