

**Bhangra**

Originally a folk dance

Fast paced from **Punjab** (Northern India & Pakistan)

**Celebration Music** (Harvest, Wedding, New Year)

Basic rhythm played by the **Dhol** player (often using **polyrhythms, cross-rhythms, syncopation**)

**Chaal**: An eight note repeated pattern (quavers are swung like in jazz and blues)

Modern Bhangra style developed in the 1970s/80s in the UK

Modern Bhangra **fuses** Punjabi folk music with western Instruments and technology: electric guitar, keyboard, samples, drum machines, DJ techniques (mixing, scratching)

**Indian Classical Music**

**Raga**: Scale (there are many ragas – they represent the season, time of day, mood etc.)

**Microtone**: used in Raga to create scales that are very different to western ones

**Tala**: a pattern of beats that set the rhythm of a piece

**Improvisation**: based on both the raga and the tala

Music is passed on by the aural tradition (not written down)

**Sitar** (Melody); **Tambura** (Harmony/Drone); **Tabla** (sets the rhythm –Tala)

Four Sections: **ALAP** (Sitar player plays the raga notes – there is no beat/pulse)

**JHOR** (Faster and played by just the string instruments)

**JHALA** (more exciting – lots of improvisation)

**GAT/BANDISH** (The Tabla player joins in – use of question and answer style)

Indian Classical music influenced Pop/Rock: The Beatles with Ravi Shankar

**Israeli Music**

Lots of different influences due to emigration to Israel in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century = lots of different instruments used

**Klezmer** is a music that uses clarinet, violin, double bass, guitar and accordion (originally from Romania)

Israeli music often has a strong driving rhythm and is used for dance.

**African Music**

Used for a range of occasions (weddings, funerals, call people together, send messages)

Main drum types: **Djembe** (hand drum); **Dundun** (stick drum); **Donno** (talking drum)

**Djembe** technique (**slap – tone – bass**)

**Master Drummer** (leads the group)

**Call & Response**

Layers of rhythmic cycles create **polyrhythms** and cross rhythms

Other instruments: **The Balafon**; **The Kora**; **The Mbira (Thumb Piano)**

**A cappella** singing is common.

Two main types of singing: **Mbube** (loud and powerful) **Isicathamiya** (soft and gentle)

**Greek Music**

**Bouzouki** (Stringed) **Outi (Oud)** (String) **Toubeleki** (Hand Drum) **Defi** (tambourine)

**Modes** used (instead of major or minor scales)

The lyrics cover a wide range of topics (celebration, laments, war & political)

Most Greek music is used for **dancing** and use **different meters**:

**Irregular** time signatures

**Palestinian Music**

Uses set rhythm patterns called **iqqa** (a bit like **tala**). Iqqa are often in **irregular** time signatures (i.e. 7/4 or 7/8)

Modes are used (these are different from Western scales and use **microtones**)

Mainly **monophonic** (no harmony) often by lots of instruments. If some individuals **improvise** by adding **ornaments** the texture is called **heterophonic**

Instruments: Stringed - **Zither, Oud**; Wind/Pipe - **Mijwiz, Shababa**; Percussion – **Doumbek, Deff**

The **Doumbek** plays the main rhythm

**Samba:**

From **Brazil** and is a dance music that is often associated with carnivals. Dues to its **slave** trade origins, it shares many aspects with **African** music.

Usually in 2 or 4 beats per bar. It is often fast and often in the major (sounds happy)

A range of instruments may be used, but Samba is dominated by Percussion instruments (**Surdo, Timbale, Repinique, Cuica, Tamborim, Agogo, Reco-reco, Claves, Cow-bell**)

Samba uses **call & response** (between the leader and the group).

The leader uses a **whistle** to signal to the group

**Calypso Music**

Comes from the Trinidad & Tobago (Caribbean( but is influenced by different music (African Slaves, Spanish, French & British cultures).

Even beats to each bar (divided as 3+3+2) with syncopated rhythm patterns.

Songs have a verse chorus structure (**strophic**).

The texture can be **Homophonic** (melody + accompaniment) or **Polyphonic** (lots of countermelodies).

A calypso band has a **wide range of instruments**: bass guitar, acoustic/electric guitar, brass (trumpets & trombones), Percussion instruments include: **Bongos, Claves, Maracas, Conga drums** and **Steel Pans**.

**Steel Pans** are tuned (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and are played with mallets.

Pan techniques: **tremolo/rolling; trills; dynamic** contrast

**Shared terms:**

The aural tradition	Improvisation	Syncopation	Cross-rhythm	Polyrhythm	Irregular time signatures	Call and Response	Ostinato
Drone	Homophonic		Polyphonic		Accents	Occasion	Modes