

MUSIC FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Brazilian Samba is:

- performed in outdoor **carnivals** by large groups of musicians
- performed on **percussion** instruments
- includes **call and response** sections
- made up of **layers of ostinato** rhythms
- is often very **syncopated**
- The stops and starts are controlled by a leader using a whistle

Samba instruments include:

- The Surdo
- The timbale
- Claves
- Agogo Bells

Claves



Agogo
bells



Djembe



African Music is:

- often part of everyday activities - everyone joins in clapping, singing and dancing to the music
- part of rites and ceremonies where it is performed by specialists
- not normally written down but passed on through the **oral tradition**

African Drums include:

- **Djembe** (three different notes can be produced - Bass, Tone Slap)
- **The Talking Drum**
- **Congas**

The influence of **black African music** is widespread. It went to America with the African slaves, combined with other music of the European settlers to produce new styles of music such as blues, gospel and jazz.



Surdo



Congas

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Indonesian Gamelan:

The music is made up of **layers** of the same 'tune' all played at different speeds.

The texture is **heterophonic**

The tunes are repeated over and over – this is called an **ostinato**

The music is played on metallic 'xylophones' called **metallophones**

Indonesian music is based on the scales **Slendro** (5) and **Pelog** (7)



Indian Music

Three main parts that make up Indian music are: **Raga** (the melody); **Tal** (the rhythm); **Drone** (backing)

Three main instruments are:

- The **Sitar** (plays the Raga);
- The **Tabla** (the drums used to play the Tal);
- **Tanpura** (plays the drone)

The main melody is **improvised** and **decorated**

Tabla



Key Terms:

Ostinato: a repeated musical pattern

Syncopated: a rhythm that is 'off the beat' normally a complicated rhythm

Polyrhythm: two different rhythms played at the same time

Improvise: make it up 'on the spot'

Call and response: a musical phrase (the call) answered by other musicians with a different phrase (the response)

Percussion: instruments that involve 'hitting'

Unison: all play the same music at the same time

Heterophonic: the same melody played at the same time but with some differences

Oral tradition: when music is shared by listening and copying – not by writing it down

Tier 2 Vocabulary:

cultural

comprise

elements

similar

interaction

practitioners

predominantly

traditional

symbolic

techniques

diversity

constant