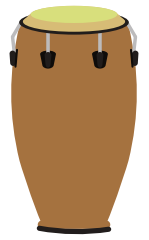


Grooversity





Samba



Brazil is a country located in South America. Unlike many of its neighboring countries Brazil's national language is not Spanish. In Brazil they speak a language called Portuguese. Brazil is home to many unique rhythms and dances too. One of Brazil's most popular rhythms is Samba. In the 16th century, enslaved men and women were brought over to the country of Brazil. These slaves used dance and music to preserve their culture and traditions. When the slave owners tried to ban these dances and rhythms, slaves continued their traditions in secret.

After Brazil abolished slavery, many of these slaves moved south to a city called Rio de Janeiro. They continued to practice their rhythms and dance and eventually formed a groove called Samba. The first escolas de samba, schools or clubs of Samba, were located in Rio de Janeiro. Today, many people from around the world dance and play samba rhythms. Those who dance Samba are known as sambistas.

Fill in the blank:



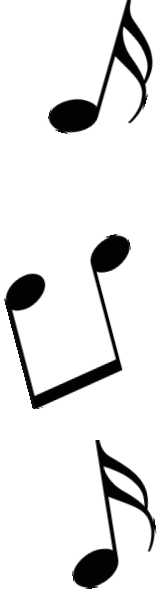
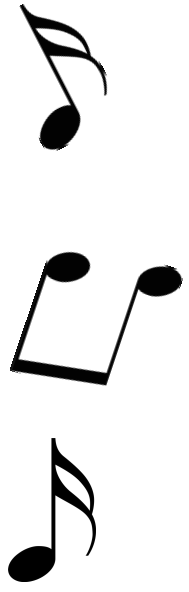
Where were
the first
escolas de
samba
located?

What language do they speak in Brazil?

What is a samba dancer called?

Instruments

In Brazil many of the dances and songs are accompanied by a wide variety of instruments. Just like many of us have a name, these instruments also have names. The Surdo(s) are the lowest sounding drum. They are similar to a bass drum. The Repinique is a two headed drum often played with two plastic drum sticks or one plastic drum stick and one hand. The Caixa is the Brazilian snare drum. The Caixa has metal wires on the bottom of the drum that rattle to give it a unique buzzy sound. Finally, the Timbau drum is designed to play loud, rapid phrases and solos with powerful slaps. This drum is known for having three sounds. A low sound, a middle sound, and a high sound.



Draw a line to the matching description:



Timbau

Played with plastic drum sticks



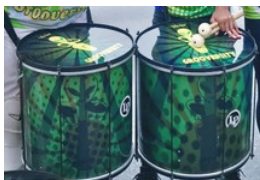
Caixa

The lowest sounding drum



Repinique

Has three sounds



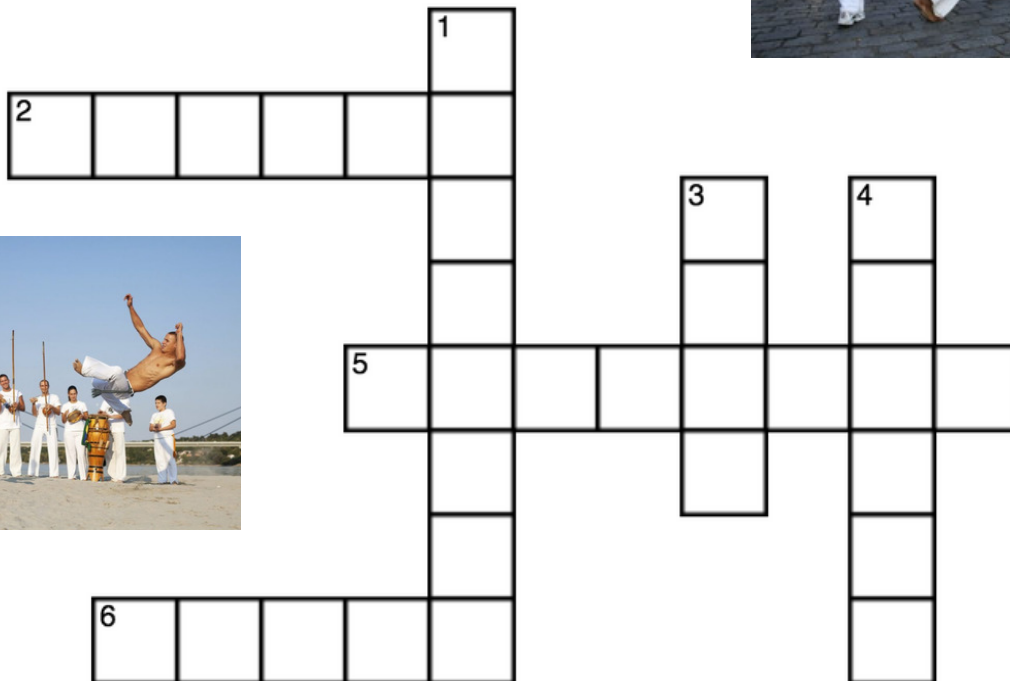
Surdo

Has metal wires that rattle

Capoeira

Capoeira is a martial art, it is a dance, and it is a game. Similarly to Samba, Capoeira has roots in Africa. This martial art was created by the slaves brought over from West Africa to Brazil over 500 years ago. The game/dance is made up of martial art movements and acrobatics used to create a conversation of movements between the players. This conversation can include kicks, sweeps, and other acrobatic moves. The game is played in a circle and begins with a song or rhythm. The players, also known as capoeiristas, then take turns participating in this dance. The song is accompanied by a variety of instruments. One instrument is the Berimbau. The Berimbau is a one string percussion instrument that can play a variety of melodies. Another instrument is the Panderio, which looks very similar to a tambourine. The Agogo is sometimes used as well and is a bell like instrument with two sounds. The Agogo has a higher and a lower sound.

Crossword:



Across

- 2 - The slaves were brought over from West ...
- 5 - A one string percussion instrument
- 6 - A bell like instrument with two sounds

Down

- 1 - An instrument similar to a tambourine
- 3 - Capoeira is a martial art, a dance, and a
- 4 - The group of people who created Capoeira

Maculele

Maculele is another martial art and dance. Many debate whether this martial art came from Africa or from the indigenous people of Brazil. It is rumored that Maculele started with slaves defending themselves on a sugarcane plantation or that it was started with two tribes at war. Although its origin is unknown, all can agree that its original purpose was to fight. Maculele is a warrior dance. Maculele is fought with long wooden sticks made from biriba wood.



These sticks are called grimas. Along with sticks, Maculele is also known to be fought with swords. Today, Maculele performances are choreographed and have dancers performing in straight line, however true Maculele is performed similarly to Capoeira, in a circle. Someone begins the rhythm or singing and two people enter and begin the game.

Word Search:

1. Maculele is sometimes performed with this weapon
2. Its original purpose was to
3. The sticks are called
4. The sticks were made of this type of wood

U	R	F	D	P	J	U	X	H	Z
T	S	T	V	H	I	V	M	P	H
T	G	O	S	W	O	R	D	S	Z
A	F	I	G	H	T	Z	Q	B	A
A	U	R	B	D	I	R	O	M	G
L	L	E	I	G	R	I	M	A	S
L	I	Q	R	A	V	I	M	B	S
K	U	Q	I	Q	T	U	L	M	P
M	E	F	B	P	B	G	M	R	Z
W	E	W	A	G	G	R	W	O	K

Maracatu

Maracatu can be traced back to the Reis do Congo (Kings of Congo) procession that existed in 17th century Brazil until the end of slavery. The King of Congo was an African slave or freeman who acted as the main communicator between the government and the African slaves. Before the word Maracatu was used, the rhythm was known as Nação. The traditional Maracatu included elements of Portuguese nobility. The performers would take on roles such as King, Queen, Prince, or Princess during the performance.



Choose the best answer:

1. Before the name Maracatu, this rhythm was known as....
 - a. Nação
 - b. Samba
 - c. Brazil rhythm #1
2. The Reis do Congo, (King of Congo), acted as the communicator between...
 - a. the grass and the sky
 - b. the government and the african slaves
 - c. the african slaves and their crops
3. The Maracatu court included which of the following:
 - a. King, Queen, Prince, Princess
 - b. Judge, plaintiff, defendant
 - c. Three little kids and a drum



Jongo



Jongo is a dance and musical genre that originated from the people of Southern Africa. Jongo is also known as caxambu or tambu. When Jongo was just beginning to happen in Brazil, it usually took place during a nightlong party in order to avoid the opposing slave owners. During the party, several people would dance in pairs or in a roda (circle) to the sound of two or more drums while a soloist sang short melodies in a call and response form. At first, only the adults were allowed to participate in the Jongo dance. Children were not allowed to participate until more recent years. When performing this dance, feet are always kept bare and clothing is always in the style of the commoner.



True or False:

Children were *always* allowed to dance Jongo. _____

Jongo is danced with bare feet. _____

Jongo is performed in a roda (circle). _____

Answer Key

Samba:

What language do they speak in Brazil?

Portuguese

Where were the first escolas de samba located?

Rio de Janeiro

What is a samba dancer called?

Sambista

Instruments:



Timbau



Caixa



Repinique



Surdo

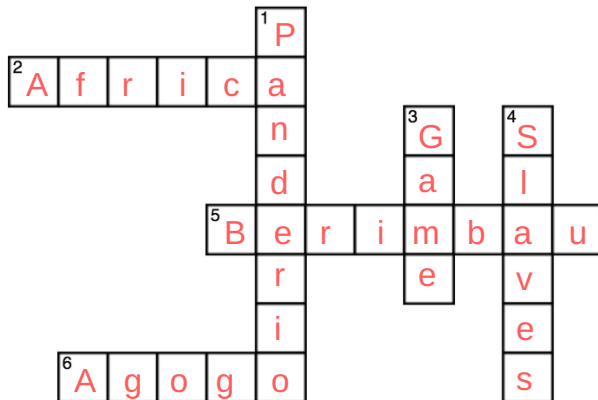
Played with plastic drum sticks

The lowest sounding drum

Has three sounds

Has metal wires that rattle

Capoeira:



Maculele:

U R F D P J U X H Z
T S T V H I V M P H
T G O S W O R D S Z
A F I G H T Z Q B A
A U R B D I R O M G
L L E I G R I M A S
L I Q R A V I M B S
K U Q I Q T U L M P
M E F B P B G M R Z
W E W A G G R W O K

Maracatu:

1. A

2. B

3. A

Jongo:

Children were *always* allowed to dance Jongo. False

Jongo is performed in a roda (circle). True

Jongo is danced with bare feet. True