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**Latin American Music:
Chile, Bolivia, Puerto Rico**

CHILE

The Cueca (National Dance)

Music:

- It is a type of folk music *and* is the national dance of Chile.
- The music is usually in a major key.
- The melody (vocal) is usually in a 6/8 meter and the harmony (instrumental) is usually in a 3/4 meter. The accompaniment sometimes changes between the two meters.
- The ratio of 3:2 in Latin American music is called sesquialtera.
- The music starts with an instrumental introduction.
- The instruments used in cueca music from central Chile are the guitar, harp, piano, accordion, and tambourine. Any of these instruments can be removed except for the guitar.
- Audience members participate by clapping on beats 2+3 and 5+6 (in 6/8 time).

Dance:

- The dance is between a male and female (all ages dance this dance). It is supposed to mimic a rooster and hen courting. Cueca comes from the word clueca, meaning a hen about to lay eggs, hence the chicken reference.
- Men wear cowboy clothing including boots with spurs. Women wear full flowered dresses with aprons.
- Dancers wave handkerchiefs over their heads as they dance to represent feathers.
- The dance features movements that can be found in the next two pages.

Video Examples:

Concurso de Cueca 1ra Parte – V Fiesta Campesina Cayucupil 2012

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ql8OK0V1gi8>

Start at 11:14 – Good example of triple accompaniment and duple melody.

How to Dance Chilean Cueca

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hUyBJf0Zbk>

Good explanation of the movements in the dance

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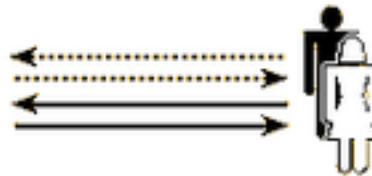
INVITATION

"The man goes to the lady and asks her to dance a foot cueca"



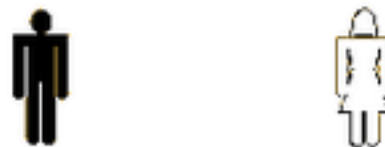
WALK

"To the beat of the music, the pair takes a brief walk around the dance floor"



HOME FRONT

"After the tour, the couple is placed face to face and the dancing begins only when the song starts"



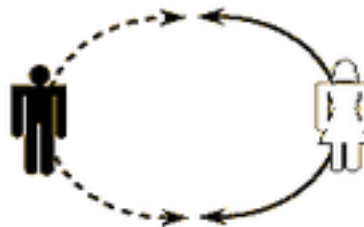
BACK HOME

"The beginning is a full circle, returning to the starting point"



Brushing

"crescent Movement. The male follows the lady according to the side she chooses to start. Step (brushing) is smooth. Both dancers dragging toes pointed slightly and crossing her legs."



FIRST ROUND

"When the song screams "back", both are separated slightly and initiate a return to "S" to end at the site of the other."

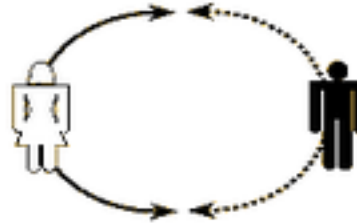


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CUECA AFTER FIRST ROUND

"Again the movement is crescent shaped. The pace is a little more intense than in the previous brushing"



SECOND ROUND ABOUT

"The new cry of" return "both dancers resumed their original site. The rate reaches its maximum intensity, then begins stomping."



Stomping

"In crescent man hit the floor hard with the stick while in the lady, the footwork is softer."



BRINGING BACK

"Shouting" back "or" last ", the couple stops stomping and make a circular motion toward the center of the track, to be together.



FINAL HOME

"The couple stays together in the middle of the track. This step must match the order of music."



Brainstorming:

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Nueva Cancion

Background:

- It is a type of music that blends folk instruments and melodies with modern subject matter and mass distribution like popular music.
- It was popular in the 1960's and 1970's during a very politically charged time in Chile.
- The lyrics usually promote political activism and often criticize government oppression and glorify those who rebel against it.

Inti-Illimani:

- A Chilean ensemble formed in 1967. One of their songs, *Venceremos (We Shall Win!)*, was used as the theme for the Popular Unity party of socialist Salvador Allende.
- Allende won the presidency in 1970.
- In 1973, congress decided that Allende was not upholding the constitution and overthrew him. The leader of the army, General Augusto Pinochet, established a dictatorship for seventeen years.
- During the takeover, many artists, musicians, and other civilians were imprisoned, tortured, and even killed. Inti-Illimani happened to be touring in Europe in this time. They were exiled and were unable to go back to Chile until 1988. This was called the longest tour in history!

El Aparecido (The Apparition) or (The Ghost):

- Written by Victor Jara in 1967, later covered by Inti-Illimani in 1974 after the Chilean coup.
- It was originally written about Che Guevara, but many similarities could be drawn to Victor Jara's life.
- The music is bimodal – it alternates between major and minor.
- Like the cueca, it features sesquialtera. In this song, the melody is in 3/4 and the accompaniment is in 6/8.
- The bimodality and sesquialtera create a tumultuous atmosphere that is perfect for the subject matter.
- Instrumentation includes the charango (small guitar) and kena (end-blown flute).
- Text painting and “epic” text.

Video:

Inti-Illimani – El Aparecido

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A8bpok8icAY>

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El Aparecido Lyrics:

Introduction

1st Stanza – He opens pathways through the mountains, Leaves his mark on the wind, The eagle gives him flight And silence envelops him.

2nd Stanza – Never has he complained of the cold, Never has he complained of lack of sleep. The poor man senses his step And follows him like a blind man.

Refrain – Run, run, run, Here, here, over there. Run, run, run, Run or they'll kill you, Run, run, run, Run or they'll kill you, Run, run, run!

Instrumental Interlude

3rd Stanza – His head is finished off By ravens with talons of gold: Like the fury of the powerful has crucified him.

4th Stanza – Son of rebellion Twenty, and twenty more pursue him. Because he offers his life They want his death.

Refrain

Instrumental Interlude

4th Stanza Repeats

Refrain

Brainstorming:

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BOLIVIA

K'ANTU

Music:

- It is a type of folk music from the Andean region of Bolivia.
- The melody is based on a pentatonic scale and harmonies are at fifths and octaves.
- The instruments featured in this music are the zampoñas (panpipes), wankara (drums), and ch'inisku (triangle).
- A very strong beat, not always a discernable meter. On the next page, I've included a transcription in 1/4 meter.
- Lots of syncopation.
- The music starts with an instrumental introduction in free rhythm.
- Panpipes do not always have all of the notes needed for a particular melody. Hocketing means that the melody is split between two or more players in order for all of the notes to be played. Hocketing comes from the Latin word for "hiccup." Demonstration with Row, Row, Row Your Boat.

Dance:

- This music is usually accompanied by a dance. In fact, two dances usually happen simultaneously.
- The first group of dancers is the musicians. While they play the music, they also dance in a circle.
- The second group of dancers can be either in the middle of the circle of musicians or on the outside. They dance a couple's dance.
- In the couple's dance, couples turn in to look at each other and then turn away from each other always while holding hands. It creates a movement that resembles bird or butterfly wings.

Video Examples:

K'antu Kutirimunapaq

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-FpmFNlens>

Great, clear example of K'antu. Score printed on next page.

20091115-Machulas Kantu-Intiwatana-Festival de Taki Aymara Quechua...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gyXDEWHim5A>

Good example of performance of the music and the dance.

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Hocketing:

Row, row, row your boat

1 1 1 2 2

Gent-ly down the stream.

2 2 2 1 1

Mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly, mer-ri-ly,

2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1

Life is but a dream.

1 1 2 2 1

Kutirimunapaq

Bolivian K'antu

The musical score is written for four parts: Pan Flute, Piccolo Flute 1 (Pn. Fl.), Piccolo Flute 2 (Pn. Fl.), and Piccolo Flute 3 (Pn. Fl.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Pan Flute part consists of a continuous sequence of eighth-note chords. The three Piccolo Flute parts play a similar rhythmic pattern, with the first and third parts including triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) and repeat signs at the end of their respective staves.

Brainstorming:

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PUERTO RICO

BOMBA

- Was brought to Puerto Rico in the 1600's by African slaves.
- It features percussion (drums, maracas, sticks), vocals, and dancing.
- The dancers and percussionists are in constant dialogue. Matching the music to the dance and vice versa.
- Women wear full skirts with many layers. The top layer is used as a prop in the dancing.
- Men typically wear collared shirts or dress jackets, dress pants, and hats all in white.

PLENA

- Plena evolved from bomba traditions in the 20th century.
- Included other instruments like piano, horns, and guitars.
- It is often narrative and has been called "the newspaper of the people." The lyrics can be serious and political or humorous and light.
- The drums are pitched a bit higher than in bomba music.
- Often the two styles are grouped as one and called bomba y plena.

Video Examples:

;;BOMBA!!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-EfGR4lrPrE&feature=BF&list=PL18DAB79950F0EF9C&index=22>

Sesame Street Clip. Features kids and adults playing/dancing the Bomba.

Plena Libre / Julieta

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iH-OB1ITpc>

Modern Plena Music performed by the Grammy Nominated "Plena Libre." The video shows close-ups of all of the different instrumentalists in the band as well as shows the audience dancing to the music.

Plena

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rLRkCzdDOGE>

Demonstration of the most basic plena rhythms. See transcription on next page of 0:04-0:30.

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Basic Plena Rhythms



Brainstorming:

Resources:

- Titon, Jeff Todd. *Worlds of Music*.
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_Chile
- <http://www.joeskitchen.com/chile/2007/08/24/chiles-national-dance-the-cueca/>
- <http://www.thisischile.cl/Article.aspx?id=1293&sec=172&aje=&t=the-cueca%3a-song%2c-story-and-dance&idioma=2>
- <http://www.folklore.cl/cueca/curso-cueca1.html>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inti-Illimani#Discography_before_separation
- http://www.accionlatina.org/encuentro/nueva_cancion.html
- <http://ibmliahyoungcho.blogspot.com/p/background-and-brief-analysis.html>
- <http://www.topuertorico.org/culture/music.shtml>
- http://www.folkways.si.edu/explore_folkways/bomba_plena.aspx