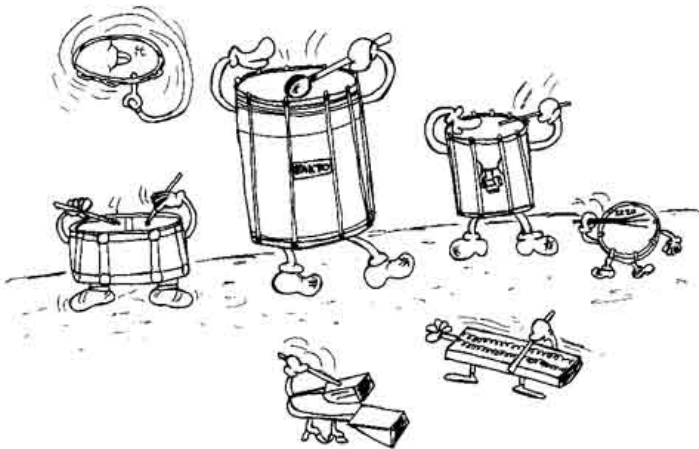
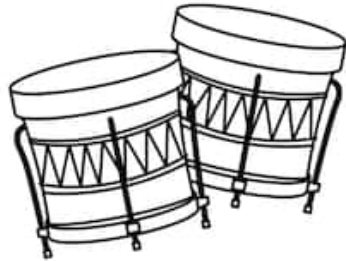
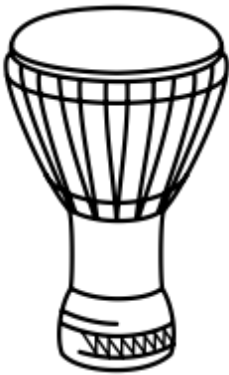


World Music

Samba and West African Drumming



Samba drumming

Samba is a style of music from South America that is performed with a variety of percussion instruments. Every member of the ensemble has a specific role as the music often involves the layering of different rhythms and sounds over each other.

The origins of samba are linked to African drumming. When people travelled to Brazil from Africa to work in the mines and sugar plantations, they brought aspects of their musical culture with them.

Samba developed in the 1950s in the favelas and includes layering syncopated rhythms on multiple percussion instruments. Samba has many similarities to African drumming music such as polyrhythms and the use of call and response.

Samba music has a strong association to Carnival in Rio de Janeiro. The Carnival has been held every year since 1723 and lasts up to six days with over two million people lining the streets to watch. Local communities each have a float to decorate and are accompanied by their local samba school.



Pupils will:

- Learn a traditional Brazilian piece of music using Samba percussion instruments
- Enhance rhythmic and improvisational skills
- Develop listening skills
- Develop singing skills
- Develop ability to work in an ensemble
- Develop confidence
- Performing to the school and parents/carers

Instruments



Samba Bateria (Samba Band)



Samba Rock

Samba in the style of 'We Will Rock You'







Main Rhythms

Instrument	Rhythm
Surdo	ti-ti sush Say 'sur-do sush'
Tamborim	Sush ta
Repinique	ti-ki ti-ki ti-ti Say 'repinique caixa'
Caixa	ti-ki ti-ki ti-ti Say "repinique caixa"
Ganza	ti-ti ti-ti Say 'ganza ganza'
Agogo Bells	ti-ti ta Say 'go go bells' hi hi - low

Samba Calls and Breaks

A break is when the band leaves the main rhythm and plays a variation for a set number of bars. At the end of the break, the band will usually return to the rhythm it was previously playing.

Call	Response
Are you ready?	Yes we are
Birthday cakes are yummy	We know

Name	Action	Hand signal
Stop!	1 2 3 4 STOP!	
Break 1 – 4 beats	ta ta ta ta	
Break 2	4x ta 4x ti-ti 4x ti-ki ti-ki ta	
Silent Break – 4 rests	sush sush sush sush	
Big 5 break	1 2 3 4 5 Huh!	
Singing break	We play samba on the drums Samba is from Brazil Tudo bem tudo bem Bem obrigado	

West African Drumming



This dynamic project is an introduction to the energetic style of West African drumming. The djembe drum originates from West Africa, in particular Senegal, the Gambia and Mali, and has become Africa's most popular drum due to its tonal qualities, hypnotic pulsating sound and the relative simplicity of its playing technique.

In this project every participant will play a djembe drum and other African percussion. They will learn a flamboyant traditional West African piece of music that is an excellent practical introduction to African music. The piece is learnt aurally, as practised in Africa, and creates opportunities for participants to improvise solos, respond to aural cues and develop their ensemble playing.

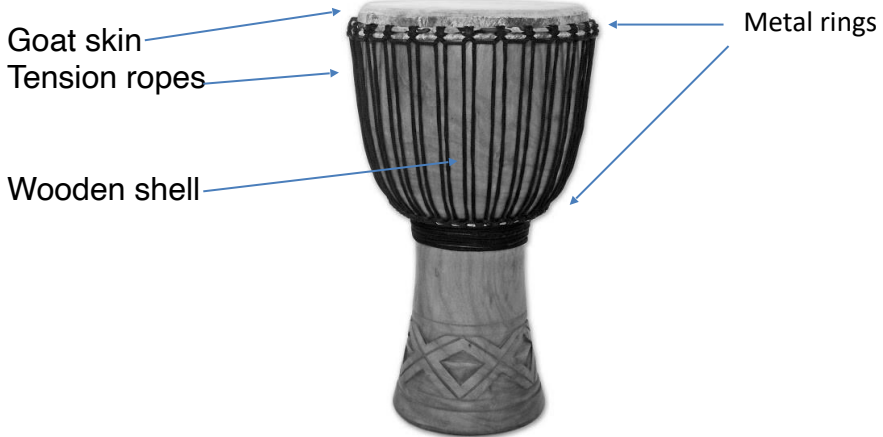
Pupils will:

- Learn a traditional West African piece of music using percussion instruments.
- Enhance rhythmic and improvisational skills
- Develop listening skills
- Develop singing skills
- Develop ability to work in an ensemble
- Develop confidence
- Perform to the school and parents/carers



West African Percussion

Djembe



Gourd Shaker



Gankogui



Dunun



The Basics

Starting in a seated position, rest the djembe between your knees. Angle the head away from your body and tilt the drum off the floor. This will allow the sound to escape and means you can position your hands correctly. Holding the drum at this angle also ensures that the djembe is positioned with the natural orientation of your arm. This will allow you to play with ease and more power. To get the correct hand position, form a triangle with your hands and place it on the drum head; make sure that your thumbs rest on the rim. The key here is to maintain this triangular shape whilst you play. Here, are the top 3 notes you need to know.



Bass

The first drumming technique you need to learn is the bass. It might be the easiest to play, but it is fundamental to djembe playing; it is the most commonly used note, and forms the base of any song or performance. Holding your hand flat with your fingers together; strike the centre of the drum with the palm of your hand. As soon as your hand hits the drum head, pull it away immediately. This allows the sound to escape and the technique to be executed correctly.



Tone

Played with the fingers and not your palm, the tone produces a higher pitched note than the bass. To master this technique, strike the rim of the drum with slightly cupped fingers, remember to keep them firmly together.



Each finger should hit the drum at the same time, with the centre joint of your fingers meeting the edge of the drum. Like the bass, you need to pull your hand away immediately after impact to emphasise the crisp sound of the note.

Slap

The slap is the final ‘beginner’ djembe drumming technique, but it is considered to be the most difficult to play. As you would expect, the slap is played by using a ‘slapping’ motion. You should be careful not to use too much force though.



Cup your hand – like your trying to catch a fly on the djembe head – and bring your hand down onto the drum sideways. Keep all your fingers together, and play the slap somewhere in between the centre and rim of the drum.

This should be a single, swift movement but one that will take a little practice to get completely right.

KUKU

Traditional Djembe and Dunun Drumming

Pupils will:

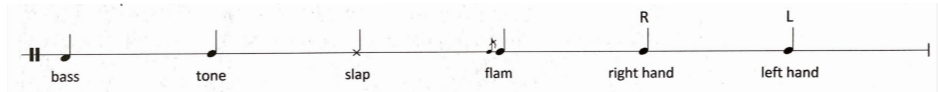
- Learn a traditional piece of music of Guinean/Ivory Coast djembe and dunun and its cultural background
- Learn about the role of the master drummer and griot in West African society
- Learn specific West African drumming techniques
- Learn to improvise a solo
- Learn to play syncopated patterns
- Develop listening skills
- Develop an ability to work in an ensemble

Background

Kuku originates from the Manian ethnic group in Guinean and the Ivory Coast, who speak the Malinke dialect. It accompanies a circle dance performed by the women of the community celebrating a successful night of fishing. The main circle pattern was originally played on a low pitched djembe and the other parts have developed over time. Today, *Kuku* is one of the most popular djembe pieces and it is played throughout West Africa, often accompanying singing and dancing. The Lyrics are roughly translated as: 'Lets play drums in the moonlight with our friends to celebrate catching fish'.

Kuku Rhythms

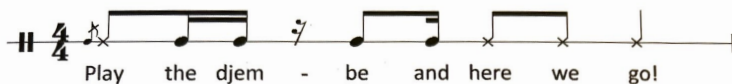
Djembe notation



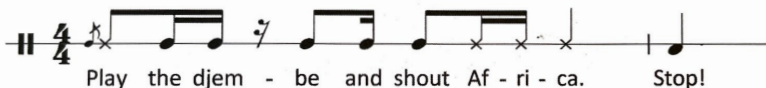
Dunun notation



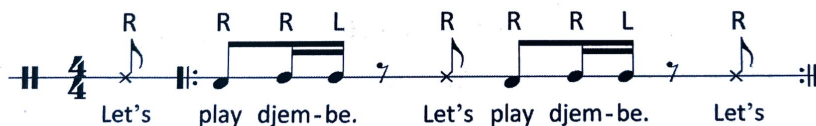
Start signal - Lets play djembe and here we go!



Stop signal - Lets play djembe and shout Africa!



Main djembe pattern - Lets play djembe

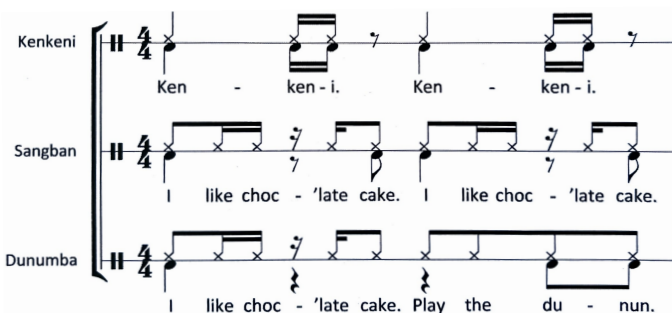


Dunun rhythms

Ken Keni

I like chocolate cake

I like chocolate cake
play the Dun un



Call and response

In music, call-and-response is a technique that works like a conversation. A “phrase” of music serves as the “call,” and is “answered” by a different phrase of music. These phrases can be either vocal, instrumental, or both.

Master drummer call - “Whats for dinner mum?”

Djembe answer - “Whats for dinner mum?”

Master drummer call - "Whats for dinner mum?"

Djembe answer - “Eggs and baked beans!”

Master drummer call - “Whats for dinner mum?”

Djembe answer - “Whats for dinner mum?”

Master drummer call - “Whats for dinner mum?”

Djembe answer - "Chicken and chips!"

The image displays two musical examples of call-and-response between a Master drummer and Djembes, both in 4/4 time. The first example shows the Master drummer calling out "What's for din - ner Mum?" and the Djembes responding with the same phrase. The second example shows the Master drummer calling out "What's for din - ner Mum?" and the Djembes responding with "Eggs and baked beans." The notation includes a treble clef for the Master drummer and a double bar line for the Djembes, with a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Master drummer: What's for din - ner Mum?

Djembes: What's for din - ner Mum?

Master drummer: What's for din - ner Mum?

Djembes: Eggs and baked beans.

Master drummer: What's for din - ner Mum?

Djembes: What's for din - ner Mum?

Master drummer: What's for din - ner Mum?

Djembes: Chic-ken and chips.

Songs - Kuku

Kuku is one of the most popular djembe pieces and it is played throughout West Africa, often accompanying singing and dancing. The Lyrics are roughly translated as: 'Lets play drums in the moonlight with our friends to celebrate catching fish'.

Kuku way, ni tara bora, ay

Kuku way, ni tara bora, ni tara bon tari ay



Songs - Siyahamb

This is a song from South Africa and it can be sung as a call for freedom, in solidarity with those who are oppressed, or simply as a commitment to living in the light of God.

We are marching in the light of God,
We are marching in the light of God.

We are marching marching,
We are marching marching,
We are marching in the light of God.

Siyahamb' ekukhanyen' kwenkhos'
Siyahamb' ekukhanyen' kwenkhos'

Siyahamba hamba,
siyahamba hamba,
Siyahamb' ekukhanyen' kwenkhos'