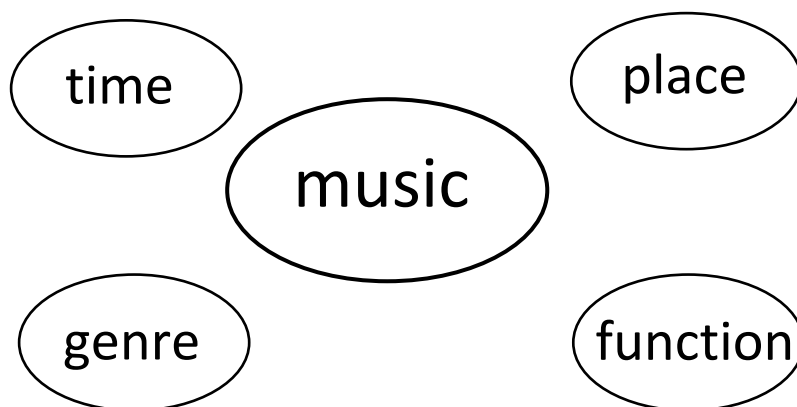


Music & Diversity 1

1. How do we categorize music? What kind of musical genres do you know?

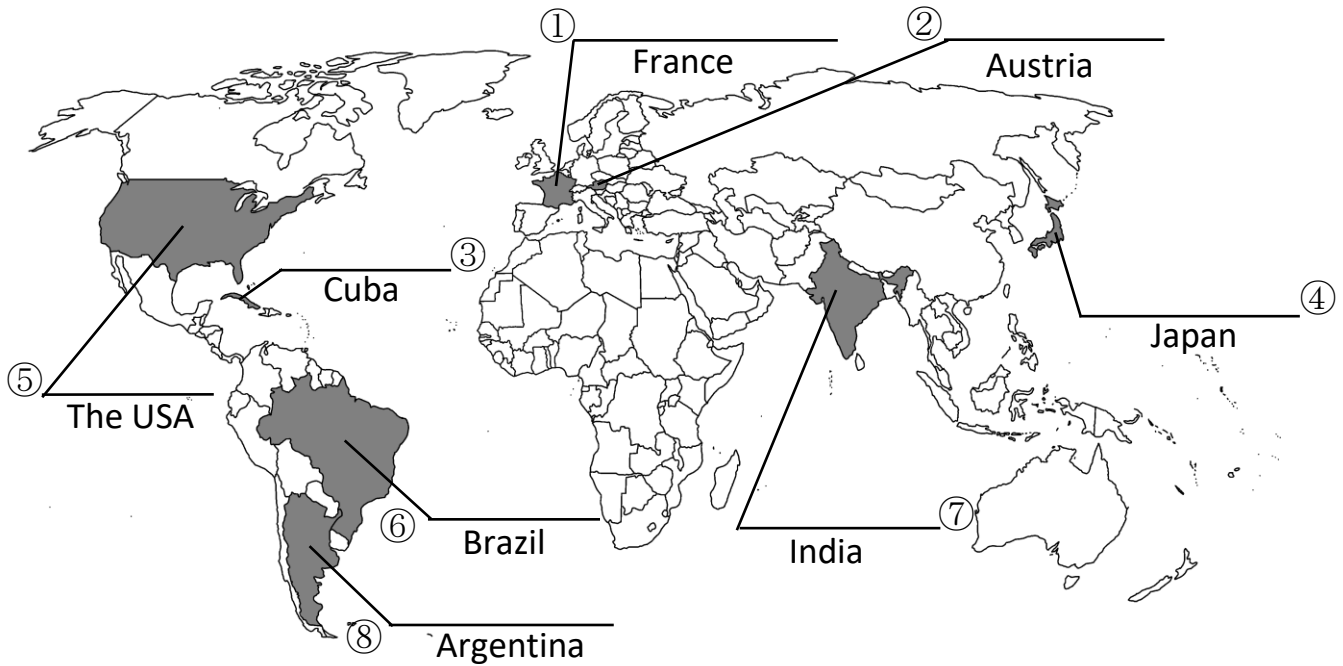


2. Agree, Disagree?

Before (agree or disagree)	Statement	After (agree or disagree)
	1. We should only study music written in scores.	
	2. We need to learn to read music before we can make music.	
	3. Music is essential for life.	
	4. Music can affect peoples' opinions.	
	5. The Nishi High School Wind Orchestra, Chorus, and Guitar Club represent the school.	
	6. Most of the music we hear is electronic music.	
	7. Music is not a real subject. It's a hobby.	

Global Music – Dance

1. Label the map with the origins of each dance tradition.



tango	bollywood	broadway	salsa
ballet	waltz	samba	yosakoi

2. Which of the dances above do you like the best?

Music & Diversity 2

1. Prepare a short presentation about one of the instruments below. Where is it from? What is it made from? When is it used? How is it used? Etc.

The instrument I will present: _____

Note Taking Space

Global Music – Instruments

2. What are these instruments and where do they come from?



A _____



B _____



C _____



D _____



E _____



F _____



G _____



H _____

didgeridoo

ukelele

bagpipes

steel pans

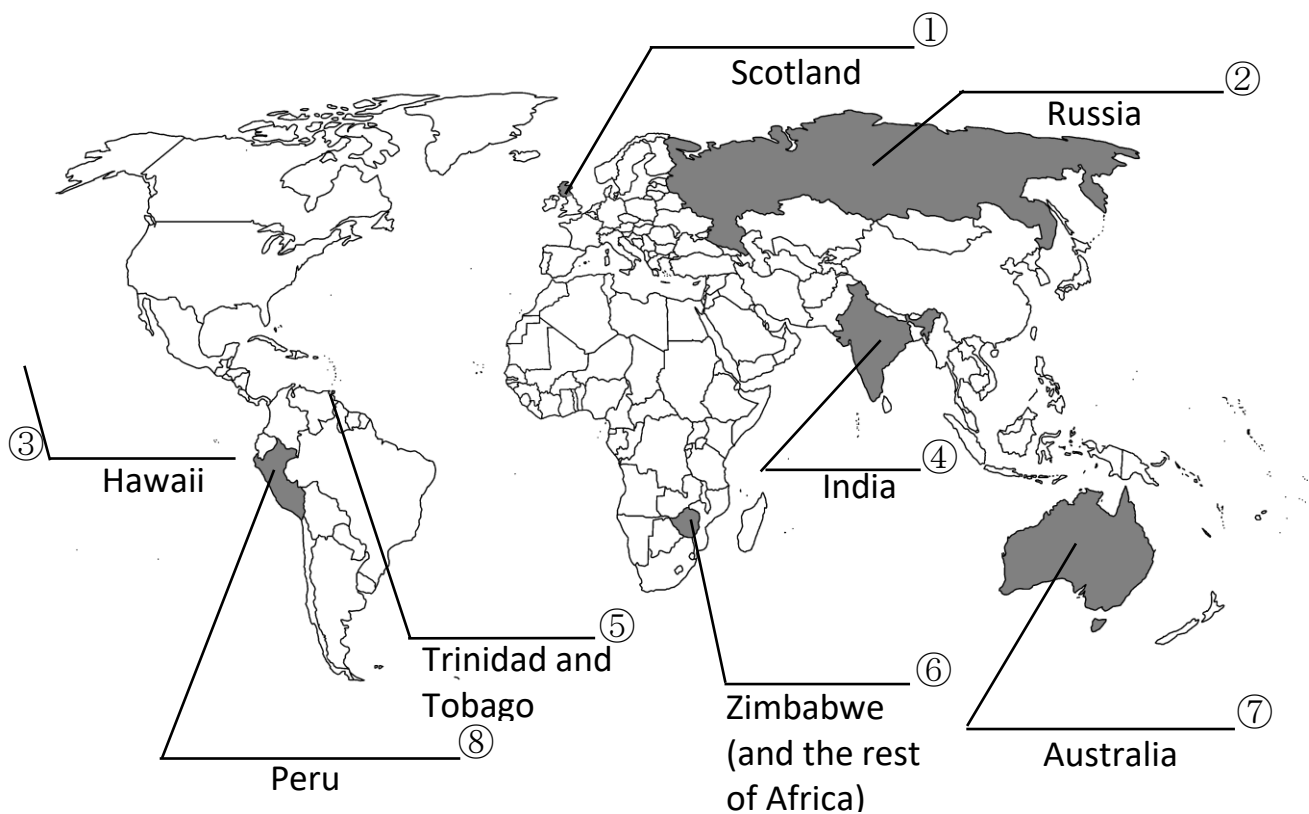
siku / panpipes

balalaika

sitar

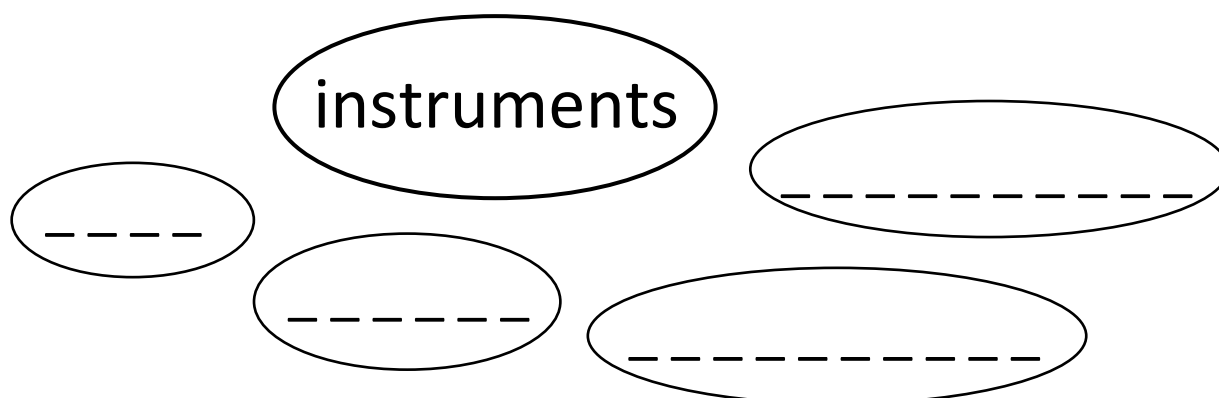
mbira / kalimba

3. Label the map with the instrument names to show their origins.



Music & Diversity 3: Mbira / Kalimba

1. What are the four main categories of musical instruments? Give an example for each.



2. Thought provoking Questions (for discussion)

The mbira, didgeridoo, and sitar etc. are usually put in the “world music” category of music. Which of the studied foreign cultures are you interested in?

Why are Japanese schools so passionate about wind orchestras?

Why don't Japanese schools have electronic music, or chamber music?

Why aren't there any groups that do jazz, or bossa nova at Nishi High School?

Why does Aeon shopping mall always have 1980s pop music when I go there?

What are the best Japanese rock groups?

3. The mbira / kalimba - Talk about the article, then answer the questions together.

The kalimba is a modern version of the African mbira. It can be a solo instrument or used as an accompaniment to singers, musicians and dancers. In the 1920s, Hugh Tracey came from England to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) to help his older brother run a tobacco farm. He became fascinated by the local music culture, so he decided to make a study of African music. The mbira was one of his greatest interests and he created the kalimba based on the African mbira. In the early 1960s the Kalimba became popular around the world. The word kalimba literally means little music. It was well suited for western music and made it easy for the performer to play harmony using both thumbs.

onmusic.org, August 19 2020 <<<https://dictionary.onmusic.org/terms/1842-kalimba>>>

accompaniment 伴奏

fascinated 見とれる

literally 文字通り

suited 合う

western 西洋

performer 演奏者

4. Comprehension Check! Did you understand the key points?

1. Why did Hugh Tracey originally go to Africa?

2. What kind of music could the kalimba play compared to the mbira?

—

Mbira



Mbira dzavadzimu



Zimbabwean mbira dza vadzimu



modern kalimba

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mbira>

Mbira (pronounced m-BEER-ra , /əm'biərə/) are a family of musical instruments, traditional to the Shona people of Zimbabwe. They consist of a wooden board with attached metal "tines", played by holding the instrument in the hands and plucking the tines with the thumbs, the right forefinger, and sometimes the left forefinger. In Eastern and Southern Africa, there are many kinds of mbira, often accompanied by the "hosho", a percussion instrument. It is often an important instrument played at religious ceremonies, weddings, and other social gatherings...

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mbira> (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: traditional - 伝統的な, consist - 〜から成り立ちます, accompanied - 伴奏が
つきます

Mbira is a traditional instrument of the Shona people who have lived in Zimbabwe, Africa from ancient times. The instrument has the ability to contact ancestral souls and spirits during festivals and ceremonies. Outside of Africa, musical instruments with a similar shape are generally referred to as the "thumb piano" or "kalimba." In Africa, however, these instruments are named according to the region and country from which they come. For example, there is a musical instrument of the same style "kalimba" in Tanzania, "Sanza" in Central African Republic and the Congo, and the "mbira" (mbira dzavadzimu) in Zimbabwe.

The mbira is a very beautiful looking instrument. The comfortable tone gradually changes with the beat. From a session with two mbira players a complicated sound is born that can not be imagined with one player.

http://www.mbirajunction.com/introduction/e_whatismbira.htm (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: **ancestral souls** - 祖先の魂, **spirits** - 精神, **generally** - 一般的に,
referred - ～と言われている,

Ukulele



a ukulele



different size ukulele



an old ukulele

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukulele>

The ukulele is a string instrument that originated in Portugal in the second century B.C. With a small, guitar-shaped body that is fitted with four strings, it is considered a member of the guitar family. Sound is produced through these instruments by plucking and strumming the strings. The ukulele is manufactured in a similar way as a full size guitar.

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/literature-and-arts/performing-arts/music-theory-forms-and-instruments/ukulele> (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: manufactured – 作られる, **considered** – 思われる

... Back in 1878, Hawaii was one of the few places in that part of the world which were capable of producing large quantities of sugar cane. When new markets opened in California, plantation owners needed to spread their business to meet the growing demand. Because of this, a large number of workers from Portugal started arriving to the island and the Portuguese community grew from 1% to a much larger number. As it usually happens, when immigrants arrive, they bring a part of their culture with them. One of those innovations was a small stringed acoustic instrument called “machete de braga”. It was a simple instrument that featured four metal strings, but the locals simply fell in love with it.

http://www.mbirajunction.com/introduction/e_whatismbira.htm (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: quantities – 量, **plantation** – プランテーション、**immigrants** – 移民, **innovations** – 改造

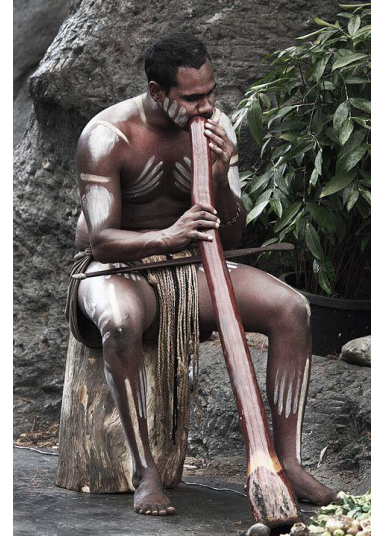
Didgeridoo



didgeridoo performance



standing didgeridoo player



seated didgeridoo player

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Didgeridoo>

The didgeridoo (also known as a didjeridu or didge) is a wind instrument of the Indigenous Australians (or aboriginal Australians) of northern Australia. Sometimes it is described as a natural wooden trumpet or "drone pipe". A didgeridoo is usually cylindrical or conical in shape and can measure between 1m to 3m in length with most instruments measuring around 1.2m.

The didgeridoo is commonly claimed to be the world's oldest wind instrument. Studies of rock art in northern Australia suggests that the Aboriginal people of the Kakadu region of the Northern Territory have been using the didgeridoo for about 1500 years. ...

<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Didgeridoo> (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: cylindrical – 円柱, conical – 円すい

In a traditional context, it is played in ceremonial ritual to accompany singing and dancing where it functions as a rhythmic musical instrument. It is also played recreationally and for entertainment purposes outside of ceremony in northern Australia. A special technique called "circular breathing" is used to play the didgeridoo. Circular breathing is used to create a continuous drone while the player quickly breathes air through the nose.

<https://www.spiritgallery.com.au/didgeridoo-basics> (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: recreationally – 娯楽として, breathes – 吐く

Steelpans



steel pan player



pair of steel pans



large steel pan ensemble

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/steelpans>

...Steel pans (steel drums) were created on the Caribbean island of Trinidad in the 1930s, but steel pan history can be traced back to the enslaved Africans who were brought to the islands during the 1700s.

They carried with them elements of their African culture including the playing of hand drums. These drums became the main percussion instruments in the annual Trinidadian carnival festivities. ...

<https://www.steelpan-steeldrums-information.com/steel-pan-history.html> (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: **enslaved** - 奴隷にされた, **elements** - 要素

Steelpans (also known as steel drums or pans) is a musical instrument originating from Trinidad and Tobago. Steelpan musicians are called pannists. The modern pan is a chromatically pitched percussion instrument made from 55 gallon industrial drums.

The pan is struck using a pair of straight sticks. Some musicians use four pansticks, holding two in each hand. This skill and performance have been shown to have grown out of Trinidad and Tobago's early 20th-century Carnival percussion groups. The pan is the national instrument of Trinidad and Tobago.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steelpan> (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: **originating** - 起源をもつ, **percussion instrument** - 打楽器, **industrial drums** - 工業用ドラム

Bagpipes



Spanish bagpipes



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/steelpans>

The bagpipes are a musical instrument. They are sometimes just called "pipes". They have a bag that holds air. The player keeps the bag full of air by blowing into it with a tube or pumping it. To make music, the bag is pressed and the air comes out through a kind of flute or "chanter". There are usually one or more other tubes coming from the bag that make sounds whenever the bag is squeezed, called "drones". Each drone normally plays a different note, and stays on the same note the whole time it is playing, to play a harmony with the "chanter".

Scotland is traditionally linked to the bagpipes, and many pipe tunes come from there. Many, many other places, however, also have different types of bagpipes: over all of Europe, some of North Africa, and into the Middle East.

<https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bagpipes> (accessed August 2020)

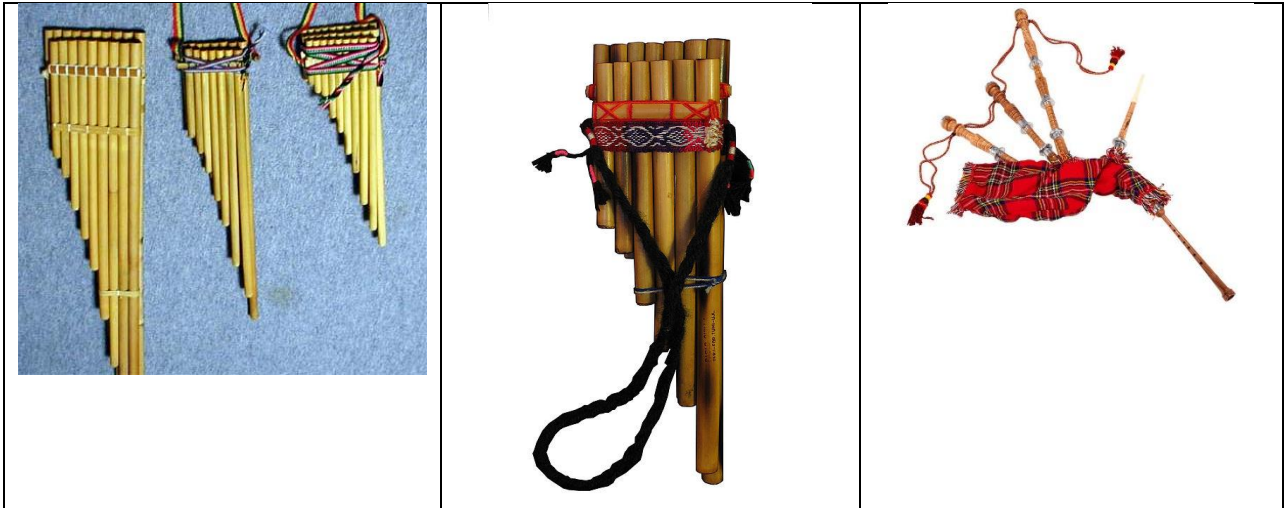
vocabulary: **traditionally** - 伝統的に, **linked** - ～と関連があり

The bagpipes are an instrument of the wind family. Bagpipes have existed since possibly as far back as Ancient Rome or Ancient Greece. Bagpipes are most commonly associated with Scottish bagpipes today, and are correctly referred to as either 'bagpipes' or 'bagpipe'. Bagpipes are made with pipes and bag as their name suggests. The chanter pipe has holes to allow for the bagpipe player to produce the melody when played similar a flute. The bagpipe is supplied with air by the musician, who keeps the bag inflated through a blowpipe. The most famous bagpipes are the Great Highland bagpipes from Scotland.

https://www.softschools.com/facts/music_instruments/bagpipe_facts/3038/ (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: wind family - 吹奏楽, existed - 存在する, ancient Rome - 古代ローマ, ancient Greece - 古代ギリシア, referred to - 呼ばれている, supplied - 取り込まれ, inflated - ふくらんだ

Pan Flute



Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/steelpans>

A siku is a traditional instrument that comes from the Andes, typically the region around Lake Titicaca. It is basically a large panpipe that varies among the different tribes and cultures that produce it. The siku is still used today both as a traditional and as a modern instrument.

A siku is a series of hollow tubes of different lengths, ranging from longest to shortest. These are then evened out at one end and tied off with rope or some kind of cord, usually decorative in some way. Sikus are traditionally composed of hollow bamboo poles. However, they can also be made from bone, or wood.

There are four different sizes of siku, with the biggest one, the toyo, reaching 4 feet at its longest point. The most common is the Malta siku, and there is one smaller and one larger, each producing sounds in a different octave.

http://brianwilliamsscience.com/portfolio_page/siku/ (accessed August 2020)

vocabulary: **basically** – 基本的に, **typically** – 典型的に, **varies** - 異なる

Andean folk music is defined by the haunting tones of the Siku, the Andean panflute. Also known as the Antara (Quechua) and the Zampoña (Spanish), these reed pipes are also one of the most popular souvenirs for visitors to Peru, Bolivia and Chile. The characteristic of Sikus is serial flutes with single separate notes for each pipe. To play a Siku, the pipes are held in the left hand, and braced with the right. Blowing downwards, the player tries to force wind right to the bottom.

<https://www.savacations.com/siku-panflutes-bring-home-the-sound-of-the-andes/> (accessed
August 2020)

vocabulary: souvenirs – おみやげ, characteristic – 特徴,