

## Vocabulary:

Samba – Traditional Brazilian music.

Surdo – Large drum used in samba.

Syncopated - Also known as playing on the 'off-beats'

Carnival – Festivals involving music and dancing.

Claves - Two wooden sticks hit together to produce a rhythm.

Snare – Loud drum often used for underpinning other rhythms.

Osinato – repeated patterns.

Apito – Whistle used to signal starting and stopping.

Conductor – The person who leads the band.

Call and response – A rhythm that is played and other players copy.

## Samba Drumming

Instruments of Samba



## Rhythms:



Walk the big dog



It's a Saturday; not a Sunday

## History of Samba:



The rhythms of Samba, Brazil's most prominent form of music and dance, originated in Africa — likely Angola and became popular around Rio de Janeiro in the late-19th century.

While Brazilians dance Samba as part of their massive Carnival celebrations, Samba isn't only music, it's more than just a way of life; the word "Samba" originally means: "to pray."

One of the most exciting elements of Samba is the onslaught of percussion instruments ensembles bring forth when they perform.

While every instrument has its own sound and serves its own particular purpose, the cumulative effect is meant to so energize a listener that s/he has no choice but to dance.