



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Show

11:15 AM  
Show Program



OPENING  
"Firedance"  
Dance & Music

Folklore  
Muñeira & Jota de Aragón - Dance

Rumba  
"Sarandonga" - Live Music

Escuela Bolera  
"Leyenda" - Dance

Copla  
Zambra "La niña de Fuego" - Live Music & Dance

Clásico Español  
Asturias - Live Music & Dance

Tablao Flamenco

Chotis "Madrid, Madrid, Madrid" - Live Music & Dance

Colombiana "Pa que tu lo bailes" - Live Music & Dance

Guajira "Guajira del Navegante" - Live Music & Dance

Rumba "Vente pa Madrid" - Live Music & Dance

Public Interaction  
"Mas Macarena"



# Spain Folklore

## MUÑEIRA

Within the variety of typically Galician dances, such as jota, pandeirada, fandango, maneo, etc., is the most resounding of all.

As a musical genre, it is distinguished mainly by its compass of 6/8, fast and alive, of which there are some variants depending on the region.

The Muñeira is a fast-paced Galician folk dance. Its origin is discussed, but it is commonly stated that it was in the mills (muiños) where wheat and corn were milled where this dance was born, making the waiting time

for grinding more bearable. For some scholars, it is a recent assimilation dance with no written testimonies prior to the 19th century.

As a traditional dance, it was performed at parties, pilgrimages and in every social meeting where allowed.

If a bagpipe was available, it was preferred, but if not, an improvised percussion group was enough. Some of the percussion instruments could be: the bass drum, the tamboril, the tambourine, the charrasco, shells, etc.







# Spain Folklore

## La Jota

The Spanish Jota came to be in the 1700s and is the National folk dance of Aragon, Spain.

It is a quick Spanish dance in 3/8 time. The "Jota of Aragón" is the oldest of the styles and corresponds with the ancient carols, which in Chaucer's time meant a dance as well as a song.

Funerals and wakes also afford opportunities for the dance. The Jota, brought by the Spaniards from Southern Spain, found its way into many places in the islands. One such Jota is named after the valley it adapted.

Though Filipinized in many other ways, the Jota Cagayana still displays the fire and fury of its European origin. Until the turn of the century, the Ibanag of the Cagayan Valley performed this fast tempo dance, which includes familiar European steps: the mazurka, polka, gallop and waltz. At the feast of La Virgen del Pilar, which assembles in Zaragoza on the outer region of the city, the Jota is a favorite of the crowd.

The verses in the improvised couplets are not always in true meters, the performers not being very particular. They make up for the loss of a syllable or two in one line by adding it to the next, or they clap their hands, twang the guitar string, or stamp their feet to cover the defect.

The Aragonese, in their pride of the dance, say that a pretty girl dancing the Jota sends an arrow into every heart by each one of her movements. Sometimes the couples of the Jota indulge in a satirical vein.





# Rumba

## "Sarandonga"

**MUSICIANS:** SARANDONGA!!

**STUDENTS:** CUCHIBIRI, CUCHIBIRI!!

Sarandonga nos vamos a comer  
Sarandonga un arroz con bacalao  
Sarandonga en lo alto del puerto  
Sarandonga que mañana es domingo

Sarandonga cuchibiri cuchibiri  
Sarandonga cuchibiri cuchibiri  
Sarandonga cuchibiri cuchibiri  
¡Sarandonga y oyeme cantar!

Cuando yo tenía dinero  
Me llamaban Don Tomas  
Cuando yo tenía dinero  
Me llamaban Don Tomas  
Como ahora ya no lo tengo  
Ay, me llaman Tomas namas

Sarandonga nos vamos a comer  
Sarandonga un arroz con bacalao  
Sarandonga en lo alto del puerto  
Sarandonga que mañana es domingo

Sarandonga cuchibiri cuchibiri  
Sarandonga cuchibiri cuchibiri  
Sarandonga cuchibiri cuchibiri  
¡Sarandonga y oyeme cantar!







# *Escuela Bolera*

**Escuela Bolera (Bolera School)** also known as “Classical Spanish Ballet”, is a dance from the 18th & 19th centuries imbued with the Iberian temperament making it uniquely Spanish. The preservation of the **Escuela Bolera** dances is due largely to several generations of the Pericet family from Madrid.





# Copla

Copla is the traditional artistic genre that emerged from Spain at the beginning of the twentieth century that combines music, lyrics and interpretation.

Quintero, Leon, and Quiroga are the three most important creators of this genre. The classic "Coplas" reveal stories of overflowing feelings where the characters are overcome by passions that they can't and don't want to control.

One of its maximum representatives was Lola Flores. She was a singer of copla, dancer and actress, who left a mark with her temperament and personality, becoming an international star. In 1979, the New York Times publicized her performance at Madison Square Garden with a phrase that would become her best slogan: "Don't sing or dance, but don't miss it".







# *Spanish Classic*

Classical Spanish Dance encompasses sophisticated choreography of Classical Music by great Spanish composers such as Manuel de Falla, Albéniz, Granados, and Turina. Dancers wear either Spanish dance shoes or Ballet shoes, often while playing the castanets. The dance blends Flamenco, Folklore, and Classical Ballet.





# *Tablao Español*

## **What is flamenco?**

Flamenco is an artistic music and dance expression which is very characteristic in the Spanish regions of Andalusia, Murcia and Extremadura. It was inscribed in 2010 on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

"Flamenco is art, a self-expression which is recognised and acclaimed all around the world."







# Flamenco



## Cantes de Ida y Vuelta:

**"Cantes de ida y vuelta"** is a flamenco style group which has its origins in Spanish-American popular music. The following flamenco styles are considered part of this group too: rumba, guajira, and colombiana.

The term "ida y vuelta" (round trip) came from the ancient belief that these styles came to America by Spanish emigrants. The styles were transformed there, and when the emigrants returned to their origins, the styles were unified and reached the Spanish forms.



## Colombiana:

Colombiana is a flamenco style created by Pepe Marchena in 1931. He recorded a version of colombiana the following year, accompanied by the guitarist Ramon Montoya. The style is composed of six octosyllable verses.

The rhythm has influence of Cuban music, like other styles with Hispano-American influence ("milonga", "guajira" and "rumba"). Since colombiana was created, it was released quickly and widely welcomed, but according to purists of flamenco, this style is too far away from the authentic singing.

Colombiana, or colombina, has been interpreted by many renowned artists, such as Carmen Amaya (dance) and Paco de Lucia (musical performance). Rocío Jurado, Pepe Molinero and Ana Reverte were important performers in the singing of this music. It also highlights "Serrania de Brasil", a colombiana performed by La Niña de la Puebla and Luquitas de Marchena, her husband.





# Flamenco



## **Guajira:**

Guajira is a flamenco style which comes from a Latin American genre. It has a melodic, harmonic and rhythmic structure related to the peasant genre.

The singer Pepe Marchena, evolved his guajiras in the thirties, until reaching a melismatic and danceable style. His tunes led to prolific derivations that still live on to this day.

The Guajiras is traditionally a woman's dance. The dancer will often use a large Spanish fan. The fan is twirled and otherwise manipulated throughout the dance, adding an elegant and flirtatious air.







# Flamenco



## **Rumba Flamenca:**

This is a combination of rumba styles from southern Spain. The word Rumba is a generic term, covering a variety of names (i.e., Son, Danzon, Guagira, Guaracha, Naningo), for a type of Cuban and West Indian music and dance. The exact meaning varies from island to island.

There are two sources of the dances: one is Spanish and the other African. Although the main growth was in Cuba, there were similar dance developments which took place in other Caribbean islands and in Latin America generally. The "rumba influence" came in the 16th century when slaves were imported from Africa. The native Rumba folk dance is danced extremely fast with exaggerated hip movements and with a sensually aggressive attitude on the part of the man and a defensive attitude on the part of the woman.

The music is played with a staccato beat in keeping with the vigorous expressive movements of the dancers. Accompanying instruments include the maracas, the claves, the marimbola, and the drums.





# Interactivity

## Public Interaction

(10 min) At this time artists will call on Teachers and Students with tickets to come up to the stage and to follow instructions.

## "Macarena:" Lyrics

Gente de Zona

Cómo?

Motiv!

Gente de Zona

Ahora sí

Pero esta vez con Los Del Río

Ay como me río

Dale a tu cuerpo alegría Macarena

Que tu cuerpo es pa' darle alegría y cosa buena

Dale a tu cuerpo alegría, Macarena

Hey Macarena

Dale a tu cuerpo alegría Macarena

Que tu cuerpo es pa' darle alegría y cosa buena

Dale a tu cuerpo alegría, Macarena

Hey Macarena

Ay yo no sé lo que es la pena (ay yo no sé)

Y vivo hoy contigo alegría

Que tengo una novia morena

Que se llama Andalucía

Ay yo no sé lo que es la pena

Y vivo hoy contigo alegría

Que tengo una novia morena

Que se llama Andalucía

Dónde vas?

Caminando a Macarena yo me la encontré

Le dije que me bailara

Música Cubana tú ves

Ay Macarena ese movimiento tuyo

No hay quien lo pueda parar

Ay Macarena