

Jarabe Mexicano

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Educational Workshop for Community Audiences: 60 minutes

Jarabe Mexicano introduces audiences to the music of Mexico and Latin America through instructional programming that engages and entertains! Every performance is crafted to fit your audience response!

Learning Outcomes: Outreach audiences are some of our most curious listeners. We endeavor to introduce them to the following topics to stimulate discussion and participation:

- Traditional Mexican and other Latin Instruments
- Traditional and Contemporary Latin Song Forms
- Historical background of the Latin Songs and Genres
- Regional differences in presentation and instrumentation

Instrumentation of group:

Vihuela: a small, guitar-like instrument with a convex back and five strings

Guitarrón: a large, six-string bass version of the vihuela

Requinto: resemble a guitar, only difference it's smaller and tuned a fourth up

Accordion: box-shaped musical instruments of the bellows-driven free-reed aerophone, colloquially referred to as a squeezebox; has origins in Germany and played in the *Norteño* music of Mexico.

Guira: core part of the merengue ensemble and emblematic of Dominican heritage

Maracas: pre-Columbian instrument used to maintain rhythm or highlight syncopated rhythms

Cajon: a box drum, originating in Peru and usually made from plywood with a thin plywood front or playing surface and metal shakers inside that add percussive effect

Study Guide

GENRES

- Bolero:** Although Bolero is considered the first musical expression from Cuba that gained international exposure, the real popularity of this genre was built in Mexico during the 1940s and 1950s. Mexico was also responsible for consolidating one of the most important traditions in the history of Bolero: The *Trio* ensemble. In 1944, three guitarists (two from Mexico and one from Puerto Rico) created the legendary *Trio Los Panchos*, one of the most essential Bolero names in the history of this genre.
- Cumbia:** The Cumbia originated in Colombia's Caribbean coastal region as well as in Panama, from the musical and cultural fusion of native Colombians and Panamanians, slaves brought from Africa, and the Spanish during colonial times in the old country of Pocabuy, which is located in Colombia's Momposina Depression and in the northeast of Panama, as well as in the *palenques* inhabited by runaway slaves. Cumbia began as a courtship dance practiced among the African population, which was later mixed with Amerindian dance steps, as well as with European and African instruments and musical characteristics. Cumbia is very popular in the Andean region, South America's Southern Cone region, and in Mexico. In some areas, it is more popular than Salsa.
- Ranchero:** a genre of the traditional music of Mexico. It dates before the years of the Mexican Revolution. It later became closely associated with the mariachi groups that evolved in and around the Mexican state of Jalisco.
- Mariachi:** The two most prominent mariachi regions were that of central Jalisco, which preferred two violins, vihuela (a small, guitar-like instrument with a convex back and five strings), and guitarrón (a large, six-string bass version of the vihuela); and that of southern Jalisco and Michoacán, which preferred two violins, harp, and *guitarra de golpe* (the original mariachi guitar).

List of repertoire may be chosen from but not limited to:

La Bikina	Sabor a Mí
Bésame Mucho	Sin Tí
Hey Baby, ¿Qué Pasó?	Somos Novios
Cien Años	Cumbia del Sol
Como Quien Pierde una Estrella	La Negra Tomasa
Donna/We Belong together	Los Luchadores
La Bamba	Rosa María
Lamento Boliviano	Sergio El Bailador
La Malagueña	Suavecito, Suavecito
Ojos Españoles	Get Up, Stand Up (<i>Semillas</i>)
Perdón	Baila Esta Cumbia
Por un Amor	
Ring of Fire	

Jarabe Mexicano is proudly represented by:

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