



FLAMENCO VIVO CARLOTA SANTANA

FIESTA FLAMENCA

A guide to the art & history of flamenco



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Flamenco Vivo Carlota Santana.*

Available in Spanish upon request

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Flamenco Vivo Carlota Santana

Established in 1983 by Carlota Santana and Roberto Lorca, **Flamenco Vivo Carlota Santana** is a professional Flamenco dance company based in New York City, North Carolina and Madrid. It was founded with the vision of promoting a forum whereby new and quality Spanish dance works and music, could be created, developed and presented to the general audiences. After Mr. Lorca's untimely death, Ms. Santana took over the artistic direction of the company and has expanded its repertoire by creating many new dramatic dance works, musical scores and choreographies within a mixture of various dance vocabularies. Ms. Santana is also deeply involved in integrating Hispanic-American influences into the Company's work; in the development of young artists; and in promoting Hispanic culture through national performances and Arts Education programming. The Company's innovative Arts-in-Education programs, integrating Spanish dance and culture with the school curriculum, have achieved wide recognition and success in many important theatres and in schools, nationwide and internationally.

Flamenco Vivo Vocabulary

Geography

Basic Terms:	Definition:
Atlantic Ocean	A body of water west of Spain
Boundaries	Areas that separate countries and regions
Continent	Body of land formed on oceans
Europe	A continent east of the Atlantic Ocean and where Spain is located
Strait of Gibraltar	A boundary located between Europe and Africa
Spain	A country in Europe. Home of flamenco

Spain

Basic Terms:	Definition:
Andalucia	A region south of Spain
Cadiz	A city in southern Spain
Cordoba	A city north of Seville in southern Spain
Granada	A city east of Seville in southern Spain
Madrid	A capital city of Spain
Seville	A city north of Cadiz in southern Spain

Flamenco

General: Flamenco started as a secret song many years ago and has blossomed into the wonderful art of dance, music and song. It is an international art because it speaks of the feelings we all have as human beings, no matter where we live. Flamenco is an art form from Andalucia in southern Spain. It came from four different cultural people: Christians, Gypsies, Moors/Arabs and Sephardic Jews.

People

Christians	People of Andalucia who had rich musical and dance traditions from different groups throughout the regions of Spain
Gypsies	People who came from a northern region of India. They traveled through the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe. In about 1425, they settled in Andalucia. They had their own musical traditions, but borrowed from different groups. The hand movements are similar to Indian dance.
Moors/Arabs	People from North Africa who invaded Spain in 711 A.D. They settled southern Spain for about 700 years. The flamenco guitar is considered to be introduced from these people. They also brought music, song, and poetry to flamenco.
Sephardic Jews	One of the earliest groups to settle in Spain, they brought a varied tone in their music and song. It's similar to traditional Judaic vocal music.

Flamenco Elements

Cante	A song. Flamenco singers express pain, joy, and their life in all its colors. Each singer has his or her own vocal quality, style, and manner of delivery.
Baile	A dance. As the musicians play, the dancer communicates strong emotions through his or her moves. The dancers improvise and use their arms, feet for pounding, and handclapping for expressing rhythmic patterns.
Guitarra	A guitar. The guitarist plays for both dancer and singer. The guitarist must be skilled in following the dancer and singer's commands or cues.
Compas	Rhythm or beat. It's very important in flamenco. The dance and song depends on the compas. There are 4, 6, or 12 beat phrases.
Jaleo	Shouts of encouragement and remarks from other people on stage and in the audience. "Olé" is a famous jaleo which comes from the Arabic word "Allah", which means God.
Palmas	Hand clapping. They are used to accompany rhythm for dancer, singer, and guitarist. Sordas and claras are two different types of palmas.
Pitos	Finger snapping. Sometimes, it's used to accompany rhythm for dancer, singer, and guitarist.
Escobilla	Dancer's footwork. The dancer uses: planta (ball of the foot), golpe (whole foot), tacon (heel), and punta (toe) during footwork. The footwork can be very creative as well.
Muneca	Wrist movement
Braceo	Arm movement

Flamenco Rhythms and Moods

Soleares	Sad mood and slow tempo. It has 12 beats and it is the same rhythm as Alegrias.
Alegrias	Happy and exciting mood with an upbeat tempo. It has 12 beats and it is the same rhythm as Soleares.
Tangos	Happy or sad mood in medium tempo. It has 4 beats.
Rumba	Happy and lively mood with medium to fast tempo. Its influences came from Caribbean rhythms with 4 beats.
Sevillanas	Fun and joyful dance from Seville. This dance is done in couples.
Seguiriya	Serious mood with sad emotions. The dancer shows sorrowful feelings and the rhythm is complex.

Flamenco Costumes: Female

Falda	A skirt
Blusa	A blouse
Manton	A big shawl
Mantoncillo/pico	A small shawl
Moño	A hairstyle for women: a flamenco bun at nape of neck
Peineta	A small comb in hair
Enagua	A petticoat that women wear under the dress
Flores	Flowers
Vestido	Dress
Bata de cola	A long ruffled dress with a train

Flamenco Costumes: Male

Pantalones	Pants: Altos – pants high to the chest. Cortos – pants high to the waist.
Chaleco	Vest
Chaqueta	Jacket
Pañuelo	Scarf
Camisa	Shirt
Lunares	Polka-dots

For Both Female and Male Dancers

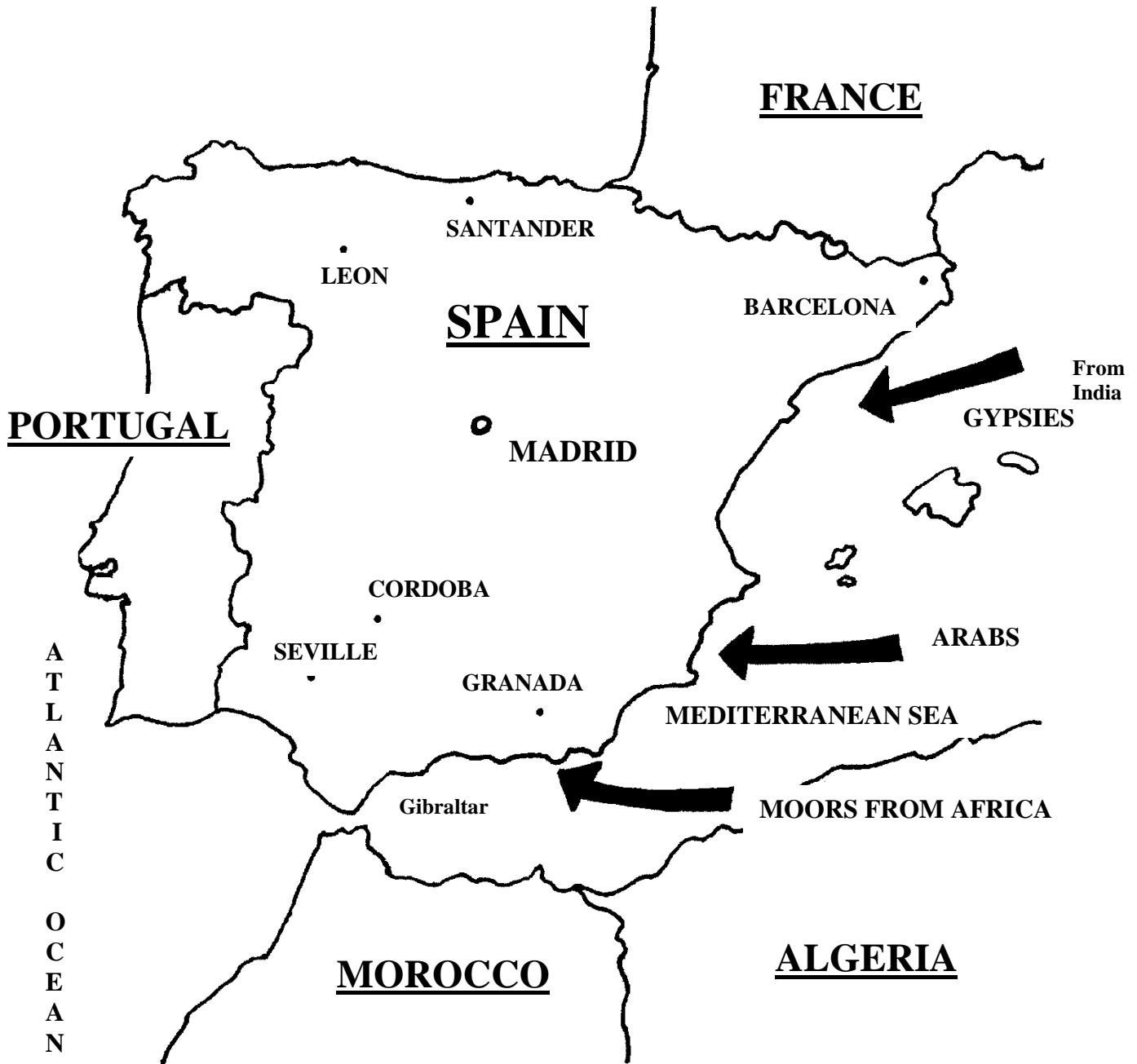
Zapatos/botas: flamenco shoes that have tiny nail heads on the toe and heel areas to make the sound on the wood. They are not similar to tap shoes. For women, they wear high-heel shoes, and for men, they wear boots with heel.



Timeline: Flamenco and Spanish History

Year	Event
711 A.D.	Moors/Arabs invade Spain from North Africa. They are present for about 700 years. Christian kingdoms in the north begin to grow in power.
1200s	Moorish/Arabic territory is reduced to the Kingdom of Granada. The Christians controls Kingdoms of Aragon, Navarre, and Castile.
1469	Prince Ferdinand of Aragon and Princess Isabella of Castile marry.
1480	Spanish Inquisition starts.
1492	Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand unite Spain under one crown, defeating the Moors/Arabs and other non-Christians: Sephardic Jews and Gypsies.
1492	Christopher Columbus sailed on a voyage to America. Spain is a very powerful country.
1494	Spain and Portugal claim the lands of the New World.
1750s	First record of flamenco songs and the first known flamenco singer is El Planeta. Gypsies were exclusively flamenco singers and they do not often sing for the public except for entertainment at festivities such as weddings and christenings.
1850s	First well-known age of flamenco. Café cantantes (singing cafes) starts and flamenco as spectacle has a wider audience.
1936-1939	Spanish Civil War occurs. General Francisco Franco's victory ends this war. Franco as dictator began.
1975	Franco dies. Juan Carlos de Borbón is king of Spain. Spain becomes a constitutional monarchy.
Today	UNESCO recognizes flamenco as an art form worth preserving due to its strong heritage, history, and culture.

MAJOR CITIES AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES



SPAIN'S CITIES AND SURROUNDING PLACES

DIRECTIONS: ON THE MAP BELOW, IDENTIFY THE CAPITAL OF SPAIN AND THE MAJOR CITIES. SHOW BORDERING COUNTRIES AND LARGE BODIES OF WATER. SHOW CULTURAL INFLUENCES.





Vocabulary Word Matching Game #1

Instructions: Now that you are a Flamenco Vivo vocabulary wizard, match the appropriate word in the first column with either a definition or English translation in the second column.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Gypsies | a. guitar |
| 2. _____ Escobilla | b. a city north of Cadiz |
| 3. _____ Europe | c. a country in Europe and home of Flamenco |
| 4. _____ Cante | d. an art form from Spain |
| 5. _____ Seville | e. Olé! |
| 6. _____ Jaleo | f. people from northern India |
| 7. _____ Spain | g. a continent where Spain is located |
| 8. _____ Baile | h. footwork |
| 9. _____ Guitarra | i. song |
| 10. _____ Flamenco | j. dance |



Vocabulary Word Matching Game #2

Instructions: Now that you are a Flamenco Vivo vocabulary wizard, match the appropriate word in the first column with either a definition or English translation in the second column.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Castanets | a. jacket |
| 2. _____ Vestido | b. fun and joyful dance from Seville |
| 3. _____ Lunares | c. big shawl |
| 4. _____ Soleares | d. happy or sad mood, medium-fast tempo |
| 5. _____ Tangos | e. dress |
| 6. _____ Pantalones | f. musical instruments to accompany rhythm |
| 7. _____ Chaqueta | g. polka dots |
| 8. _____ Manton | h. pants |
| 9. _____ Sevillanas | i. boots for men |
| 10. _____ Botas | j. sad mood, slow tempo |



Answers to Vocabulary Word Matching #1

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. f. Gypsies | a. guitar |
| 2. h. Escobilla | b. a city north of Cadiz |
| 3. g. Europe | c. a country in Europe and home of Flamenco |
| 4. i. Cante | d. an art form from Spain |
| 5. b. Seville | e. Olé! |
| 6. e. Jaleo | f. people from northern India |
| 7. c. Spain | g. a continent where Spain is located |
| 8. j. Baile | h. footwork |
| 9. a. Guitarra | i. song |
| 10. d. Flamenco | j. dance |



Answers to Vocabulary Word Matching #2

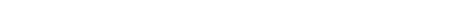
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. f. Castanets | a. jacket |
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| 8. c. Manton | h. pants |
| 9. b. Sevillanas | i. boots for men |
| 10. i. Botas | j. sad mood, slow tempo |



Match the Images: What is this?

Instructions: Match these words: Baile, Bata de Cola, Mantón, Castañueñas, Cante, Guitarra, Guitarrista, Zapatos, Botas, and Vestido to the appropriate images illustrated below.





Answers for: Match the Images: What is this?



Guitarra



Baile



Cante



Guitarrista



Castañeulas



Botas



Zapatos



Vestido



Mantón



Bata de Cola

Additional Resources for Teachers

Books:

- Haas, Ken and Gywnne Edwards. ¡Flamenco!.
- Pohren, D.E. The Art of Flamenco.
- Schreiner, Claus, et al. Flamenco: Gypsy dance and music from Andalusia.
- Thiel-Cramer, Barbara. Flamenco.
- Totton, Robin. Song of the Outcasts: An Introduction to Flamenco.
- Goldberg, K. Meira. Flamenco On the Global Stage

Films:

- Carlos Saura's films:
 1. Bodas de Sangre (1981)
 2. El Amor Brujo (1986)
 3. Sevillanas (1992)
 4. Flamenco (1995)
 5. Iberia (2005)
 6. Flamenco Flamenco (2010)
- Carmen Amaya-Queen of the Gypsies (Documentary film by Jocelyn Ajami)
- Bodas de Gloria (Documentary film by Ricardo Pachon & Manuel Palacios)
- Carmen Amaya dancing:
 1. Los Tarantos by Francisco Rovira Beleta (1963)
 2. El Embrujo del Fandango (1937)
- Flamenco at 5:15 (Documentary film by Cynthia Scott) (1983)

Internet:

- Flamenco Vivo Carlota Santana's Resource on Project Olé: www.flamenco-vivo.org
- Andalusia: www.andalucia.com/flamenco/history.htm
- All About Spain www.red2000.com
- DeFlamenco: www.deflamenco.com