















animal







Flamenco

Para otros usos de este término, véase Flamenco (desambiguación).

El **flamenco** es un estilo danza propio de Andalucía. Sus principales facetas son el cante, el toque y el baile, contando también con sus propias tradiciones y normas. Tal y como lo conocemos hoy en día data del siglo XVIII, y existe controversia sobre su origen, ya que aunque existen distintas opiniones y vertientes, ninguna de ellas ha podido ser comprobada de forma histórica. Aunque el diccionario de la RAE lo asocia especialmente a la etnia gitana, ¹ es más que perceptible la fusión de las distintas culturas que coincidieron en la Andalucía de la época. De todas las hipótesis sobre su origen, la tesis más extendida es la que expone el origen morisco, solo que el mestizaje cultural que por entonces se dio en Andalucía: oriundos, musulmanes, gitanos, castellanos y judíos; propició su creación. De hecho, ya existía en la región de Andalucía su germen mucho antes de que los gitanos llegaran, teniendo también en cuenta que había gitanos en otras regiones de España y de Europa, pero el flamenco fue únicamente cultivado por los que se encontraban en Andalucía.²

En noviembre de 2010 la Unesco lo declaró Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial de la Humanidad³ a iniciativa de las Comunidades autónomas de Andalucía, Extremadura y Murcia. Además es Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial Etnológico Andaluz y está inscrito en el Inventario General de Bienes Muebles de la Región de Murcia establecido por la Dirección General de Bellas Artes y Bienes Culturales.

Su popularidad en hispanoamérica ha sido tal que en Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Panamá y Puerto Rico han surgido diversas agrupaciones y academias. ^{4 5 6 7} Su gran difusión y estudio en Chile ha permitido incluso la aparición de conocidas figuras nacionales como los guitarristas Carlos Ledermann⁸ y Carlos Pacheco Torres, el cual imparte una cátedra de guitarra flamenca en el Conservatorio Superior de Música Rafael Orozco de Córdoba. ⁹ En Japón es tan popular que se dice que en ese país hay más academias de flamenco que en España. ¹⁰





En el siglo XVIII, Flamenco se originó en la región de Andalucía que está al sur de España.





El grupo que más influenció el Flamenco son los gitanos.

Los gitanos son originalmente de India.



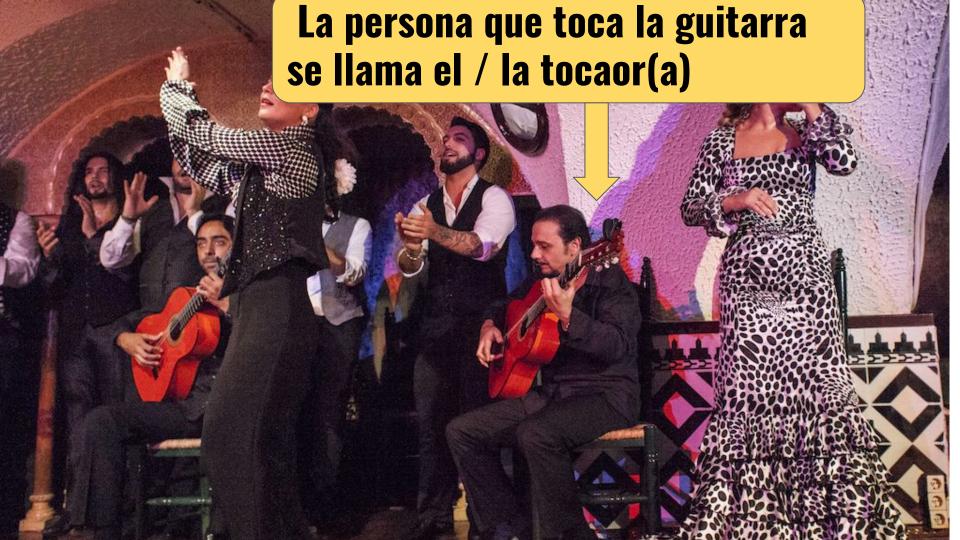






















Usa el "diccionario del flamenco" y describe más partes importantes del Flamenco.

Tablao Flamenco

Palmas

Jaleos

Duende



Tablao Flamenco:



Puede ser lugares

informales, turísticos, o cuevas







El tablao tiene ambiente íntimo

Hay muchos tablaos por todo de España

- Tablao Flamenco Los Gallos
- Tablao El Arenal
- El Patio Sevillano
- El Palacio Andaluz
- Museo del Baile Flamenco
- Auditorio Alvarez Quintero
- La Casa de la Memoria
- Sala Joaquin Turina Centro Cultural Caj...
- Teatro Central
- Teatro Lope de Vega
- El Palenque
- Lo Nuestro
- La Madrugá
- La Raya Real
- El Rejoneo
- TI Montonoille



Es usar las manos como un instrumento percusio

Es esencial para el sonido del flamenco.

PALMAS FLAMENCAS





JALEO

Exclamaciones de afirmación, *durante* la actuación de los cantaores, tocaores, o bailaores.

jole!

jasí se baila!

jeso es!

venga

jasí se toca!

Guapo(a)

agua

jasí se canta!

itoma!

¿Cuáles jaleos oyes?





La expresión artística de emociones intensas que no puedes explicar con palabras.

Sinonimo: alma





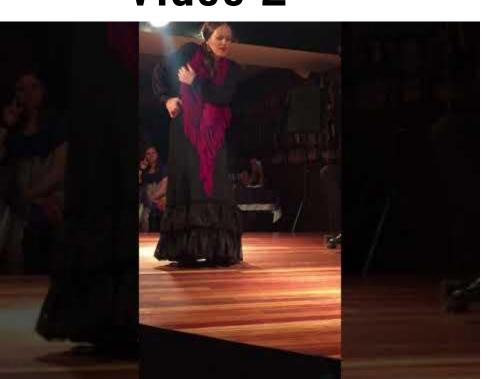
Expresa lo alegre

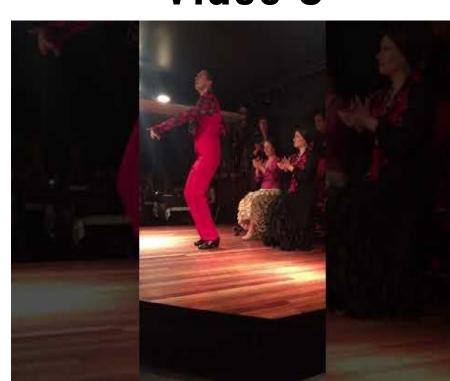
Expresa lo trágico

Video 1 La Carbonería, Sevilla, España



Las Carboneras, Madrid, España Video 2 Video 3





Las Cuevas del Rocio, Granada, España Video 4



Kahoot

Quizizzz

Lesson Overview

This lesson is intended for Spanish 1 students as an introduction to the art of Flamenco music and dancing. It would fit nicely into a unit focusing on activities, art, or music.

The intended proficiency level is Novice low - mid

Instructions are listed below according to each slide

I chose to make this lesson after my studies in Madrid because during my time studying in Spain, I saw 3 Flamenco shows in one month! Along with difference in location, (Madrid, Granada, and Sevilla) the styles of *espectáculos* I saw highlighted the different interpretations of Flamenco, some traditional and others more modern. Along with being an iconic symbol of traditional Spanish culture, seeing a Flamenco show is almost a certainty for any (first time) visitor to Spain. This lesson is an introduction to the sights and sounds of Flamenco. ¡Ole!

Slide 1

Have this "I can statement" slide projected on the board when students enter the room.

Go over the daily goal and point out cognates to help students figure out what they should be able to do by the end of the lesson.

They'll probably have a question about what exactly "flamenco" is, leading into slide 2...

Slides 2 & 3

Pose the question and ask students to take a guess at what "Flamenco" is.

Use slide 3 to give novice learners options of categories that can help them guess or explain what they think Flamenco is.

When students guess a category, for example, "es una celebración," follow up with another "this or that" type question to push them to elaborate, ¿Cuándo? ¿El verano o invierno? ¿Con familia o con amigos?

If you have shy students, (or a quiet 1st period like me), you could have them write their guess on a whiteboard and discuss with a partner before sharing with the class, or pose the question on a site like <u>padlet</u> or <u>poll everywhere</u> to get students thinking & sharing.

Slide 4

- -Show the slide with the wikipedia information and see what students can recognize about Flamenco. Lead them to look at the words in blue. If students have access to a computer, you can also post the link for them to investigate on their own / in partners. https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flamenco
- -They should quickly recognize the word "danza"
- -Point out the 3 most important components (el cante, el toque, y el baile) and see if they can connect the nouns to infinitive verbs they already know (cantar, tocar, bailar)
- -Ask the question "Dónde originó Flamenco?" Students may recognize the Spanish flag on the wiki page, but won't yet know the region.

Slide 5 - Handout notes

- -Have students circle the categories that are associated with flamenco (música, baile, arte) that they figured out from the wiki info.
- -Before playing the video clips, go through and identify the different instruments in Spanish. Students will probably not recognize the "cajón or "castanetas"."
- -The video links are small so that students can't identify instruments yet. Play the songs without visuals if possible. Have students put their heads down, close eyes, or turn off the screen so they can focus on the sounds instead of the images in the videos. Have students circle the instruments they hear (guitarra, cajón, and castanetas)
- *This is a good time to mention that the guitar is always present, <u>cajón</u> is a Peruvian instrument used in more modern styles of Flamenco, and castanetas are only used in a few specific styles of Flamenco.

Slides 6 & 7

- -Quickly show students that Andalucía is a region of southern Spain where Flamenco originated. Have them color or highlight the region on their notes and label it Andalucía.
- -Mention that Flamenco was developed in Southern Spain but has roots in the <u>gitano</u> communities, originally from Africa. It's up to you how in depth you want to go about gitano culture.

Slides 8

-Point out the 3 main aspects of Flamenco on students notes and the picture. Touch and say each to connect the word and meaning.

Slides 9-11

- Ask students to identify which component of Flamenco each person in the photo represents. "Qué representa persona una?" "Persona dos...tres?"
- Students might have a harder time figuring out who represents "el cante" because there isn't a microphone. Ask students to reflect on why this might be.

Slides 12-14

- Students will now fill in the terms for flamenco singer, guitarist, and dancer on their notes.

Slides 15-18

- Ask students to identify the roles of each person in the photo. "Quién es persona una, el cantaor o el bailaor?" "Quién es persona dos?"
- Highlight the differences between the masculine and feminine roles that can change in flamenco performances. (¿Es el bailaor o la bailaora?)

- Wrap up this section by asking which gender performs each role:
- ¿Quién canta, mujeres o hombres?
- ¿Quién baila, mujeres o hombres?
- ¿Quién toca la guitarra, mujeres o hombres?

Slides 19

- If students have technology, provide the link to the "flamenco dictionary" and ask students in pairs to highlight cognates or come up with a short definition of each term depending on proficiency level.

Slides 20-22

TABLAO FLAMENCO.

Wiki - Diccionario Flamenco

Es un local en el que tienen lugar espectáculos flamencos. Se desarrollaron durante los años sesenta del siglo XX por toda España sustituyendo a los "cafés cantantes".

- Discuss cognates and provide a common definition. Highlight that there are various types of tablaos, some touristy and expensive, others more casual and authentic. Slide 22, a map of Sevilla, shows how common flamenco tablaos are in Southern Spain.

Slides 23-24

PALMAS.

Wiki - Diccionario Flamenco

El instrumento que, junto a la guitarra, es el fundamental en la estética sonora del flamenco. Acompañan el cante, las hay de varios tipos: sordas, redoblás, y naturales. Llevan el son en el acompañamiento.

- Discuss cognates and provide a common definition. Highlight that palmas are an invaluable part of Flamenco that serve as a percussion instrument.
- Video 1 on slide 24 is a clip of palmas in a professional performance.
- Video 2 is a quick demonstration of the two styles of palmas. This a good place to pause and have students try it out!

Slides 25-26

JALEOS / JALEAR.

Wiki - Diccionario Flamenco

Las exclamaciones que se realizan durante la interpretación de una pieza flamenca, a fin de animar al solista, sea el cantaor, el guitarrista o el bailaor.

- Discuss cognates and provide a common definition. Highlight that it's completely normal and a positive thing for other dancers, singers, and the guitarist to shout quick compliments DURING the performance.
- Go through the list of common jaleos and discuss what students can understand / don't know
- Ask students to listen for any jaleos during the video.

Slides 27-28

DUENDE.

Wiki - Diccionario Flamenco

El "duende" en Andalucía es un "encanto misterioso e inefable". "Poder misterioso que todos sienten y que ningún filósofo explica". En el imaginario flamenco, el duende va más allá de la técnica y de la inspiración, "Para buscar al duende no hay mapa ni ejercicio". Cuando un artista flamenco experimenta la llegada de este misterioso encanto, se emplean las expresiones "tener duende" o cantar, tocar o bailar "con duende".

- Discuss cognates and provide a common definition. Explain that "duende" is the essence of flamenco. It's the state performance where the artist is conveying the message of the song and dance to the audience through the deep emotion in their movements.
- On slide 28 ask students what emotions each person is feeling. Novice low learners might say simple words like "está triste, éstá enojada." Point out that most flamenco conveys "duende" of struggle and pain, but there are some flamenco styles with positive duende.

Slides 29-31

- Students will now watch 4 videos showing 3 different styles and locations of flamenco performances. There are several options to adapt this portion of the lesson. Some guiding questions could be
- 1. ¿Qué tipo de tablao flamenco es? ¿Informal o profesional?
- 2. ¿Qué llevan los cantaores, bailaores, y el tocaor? ¿Ropa tradicional o moderna? ¿Cuáles colores llevan principalmente?
- 3. ¿La bailaora tiene duende?
- 1. Watch the videos together as a class. Have students write what they see and hear on personal white boards, share, show, reflect.
- 2. Watch the videos together as a class. Have students make a venn diagram of the commonalities and differences.
- 3. Link the videos to your class webpage. Have students watch the videos individually or in pairs and write what they hear and see on paper or your class webpage forum.

Slides 32

To wrap everything up and review, there are 2 options of assessments on the topics covered in this lesson. Please feel free to make a copy and edit or change what you would like!

Kahoot - Play together and see in real time what students have absorbed.

Quizizzz- Allow students time to complete the online quiz independently or assign for homework. This site gives lots of individualized data!