

# Afro-Peru music

Před 500 lety: říše Inků!!  
Dodnes asi polovina populace, žijí v horách tradičním způsobem života.

Od 16. století: Španělská kolonizace, nezávislost opět od 1821.  
Dne asi 28 mil. obyvatel.

**Francisco Pizarro** (1447-1541): kolonizátor, založil dnešní hlavní město: Lima (před tím dobyl říši Inků)



## Španělské ovlivnění afroperuánské hudby:

Zde často melismata, rytmus je zdůrazňován pohybem nohou

**Flamenco** – přivezli jej španělští Romové

**Fandango** – Španělský tanec, modifikovaný zde jako Marinera

Peruánský waltz (**creolle waltz, valtz**): Evropský waltz, dovežený Španěly, zde pozměněný s přidáním feelingu peruánské hudby.

## Africké ovlivnění afroperuánské hudby:

**Clave** (základní 12/8)

**Swing** (specifický, zejména na druhé době)

**Call and response** zde méně než v jiných hudbách

## Hudba nejvíce ovlivněná Afrikou:

**Landó**: podobné brazilský tanec londu, přinesli otroci z Angoly, ale i španělské vlivy. V malé míře Call and Response. Důl nástroj: cajon.

**Festejo**: slavnostní hudba/tanec, rychlé, taneční improvizace. Stal se oslavou nezávislosti (Peru, emancipace otroků), původ je ale už v Africe: Congo, Angola, Mozambique (do Peru v 17.stol), tedy ryze černošská hudba.

**Zamacueca**: starý tanec, původně součástí svatebních oslav, posléze zakazován (údajné obscéní prvky...). Dnes velká obnova, učí se...



Arturo Caveró „Zambo“ Velásquez,  
(1940 – 2009, Lima), Afroperu zpěvák,  
hráč na cajon, vyloženě „postaru“  
Afro-Peru...



Toro mata, ahí, toro mata,  
toro mata arrumbambero  
¡ay! toro mata.

La color no le permite  
hacer el quite a Pititi  
¡ay! toro mata.

Toro viejo se murió  
mañana comemos caine,  
¡ay! toro mata

¡Ay! la pondé, pondé, pondé,  
este negro no es de aquí,  
este negro es de Acarí.

Hay que matar a ese negro,  
¿quién trajo a ese negro aquí?  
¡Ay la pondé, pondé, pondé  
¡Ay la pondé e e.

Toro Mata, the bull kills  
The bull kills, dancing bull, the bull kills

The old bull is dead  
Tomorrow we'll eat meat, the bull is dead  
The old bull has died  
Tomorrow we'll feast, the bull is dead

His color doesn't let him move out of the way quickly enough  
and the bull might kill him  
That man's color doesn't permit him to hide  
and the bull might kill him

Don't cut him with the rope  
It'll get too bloody  
Don't cut him with the rope  
It'll get too bloody

Here's Pitité the drummer, the music's kicking!  
Ay, la ponde, la ponde, ponde, ponde  
This black man is not from here  
This black man is from Acari  
Who brought this black man here?  
We must kill this black man  
Ay, la ponde, la ponde, ponde, ponde

# LANDÓ

8

Musical score for LANDÓ in 12/8 time. The score is divided into two measures of 8 bars each. The instruments and their parts are:

- clap:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. A vertical line separates the two measures, with the text "alternate clap" written below the staff.
- cajón:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- guitar:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- campana:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- congas:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

# FESTEJO

14

Musical score for FESTEJO in 12/8 time. The score is divided into two measures of 7 bars each. The instruments and their parts are:

- clap:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- cajita:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- cajón:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- guitar:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- campana:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

# VALS PERUANO

Musical score for VALS PERUANO in 12/8 time. The score is divided into two measures of 6 bars each. The instruments and their parts are:

- clap:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- cajón:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.

# ZAMACUECA

Musical score for ZAMACUECA in 12/8 time. The score is divided into two measures of 6 bars each. The instruments and their parts are:

- clap:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- cajón:** Measure 1: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. Measure 2: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note. A vertical line separates the two measures, with the text "variation" written below the staff.

# Peru Negro

- Formace založená 1969, snaží se o obnovu původní afroperuánské hudby: “Musica Criolla”
- Vládou jmenovaná jako hudební vyslanectví „černé“ Peru.



# Susana Baca

- Původně jazzová zpěvačka, ale od sedmdesátých let jde více po svých kořenech
- Spojuje afroperu s jazzem

Dělá věci mezi, tedy  
Kombinace jazz+  
Landó, festejo, valtz.



# Landó

**LANDÓ**

$\delta$

clap

quijada

cajita

cajón

guitar

campana

congas

bongo.

alternate clap



# SUMMERTIME

GEORGE GERSHWIN

The image displays a musical score for the song 'Summertime' by George Gershwin. It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with an Am chord. The second staff starts with a Dm chord and includes an E7 chord. The third staff begins with an Am chord. The fourth staff starts with a C chord and includes D7, Dm, and Am chords. The music features various note values, including quarter, eighth, and half notes, with some notes beamed together and others held as half notes. Phrasing slurs are used to group notes across measures.

Summertime And the livin' is easy Fish are jumpin' And the cotton is high

Oh, your daddy's rich And your ma is good lookin' So hush, little baby Don't you cry

One of these mornings You're going to rise up singing Then you'll spread your wings And you'll take the sky  
But 'til that morning There's a'nothing can harm you With daddy and mammy standing by