

**Intro to World Music**

- Background
  - Aztec Empire (1428-1521)
  - Spanish Catholic missionaries
  - Syncretic mixtures seen in autos (“acts”)
- *Son* (pl. *Sones*)
  - Most notable example of *mestizo* folk music
  - Encompasses a wide variety of song and dance types
  - Common traits:
    - *sesquialtera* (alternating compound duple/simple triple meters)
    - strumming guitars
    - lyrics in coplas
    - occasionally associated with *zapateado* dance
- Folk Bands
  - *Conjunto* (generic term)
  - *Chilena* (guitar, *requinto*, string bass, winds)
  - *Huapango* (*jarana*, *huapanguera*, and violin)
  - *Mariachi* (two trumpets, *guitarrón*, and violins)
  - *Joropo*
    - Folk band type from the Veracruz region
    - *arpa*, *jarana*, and *requinto* (see p. 304)
    - plays lively dances and songs (including “La Bamba”)
    - *Siquisirí*: a *son jarocho* (Listening guide on pp. 305-307)
      - A traditional song that opens a fandango festival
      - Fixed text section (the *verso*) alternates with improvised text section (the *estribillo*)
      - Features *sesquialtera*
      - Call and response between lead singer and other musicians
      - Solo instrumental passages
  - *Conjunto* (specific stylistic term)
    - Originates from dance forms/songs influenced by European ballroom dances (e.g. the polka)
  - Instrumentation: accordion, bajo sexto, bass, drums and singer (may include electric instruments)