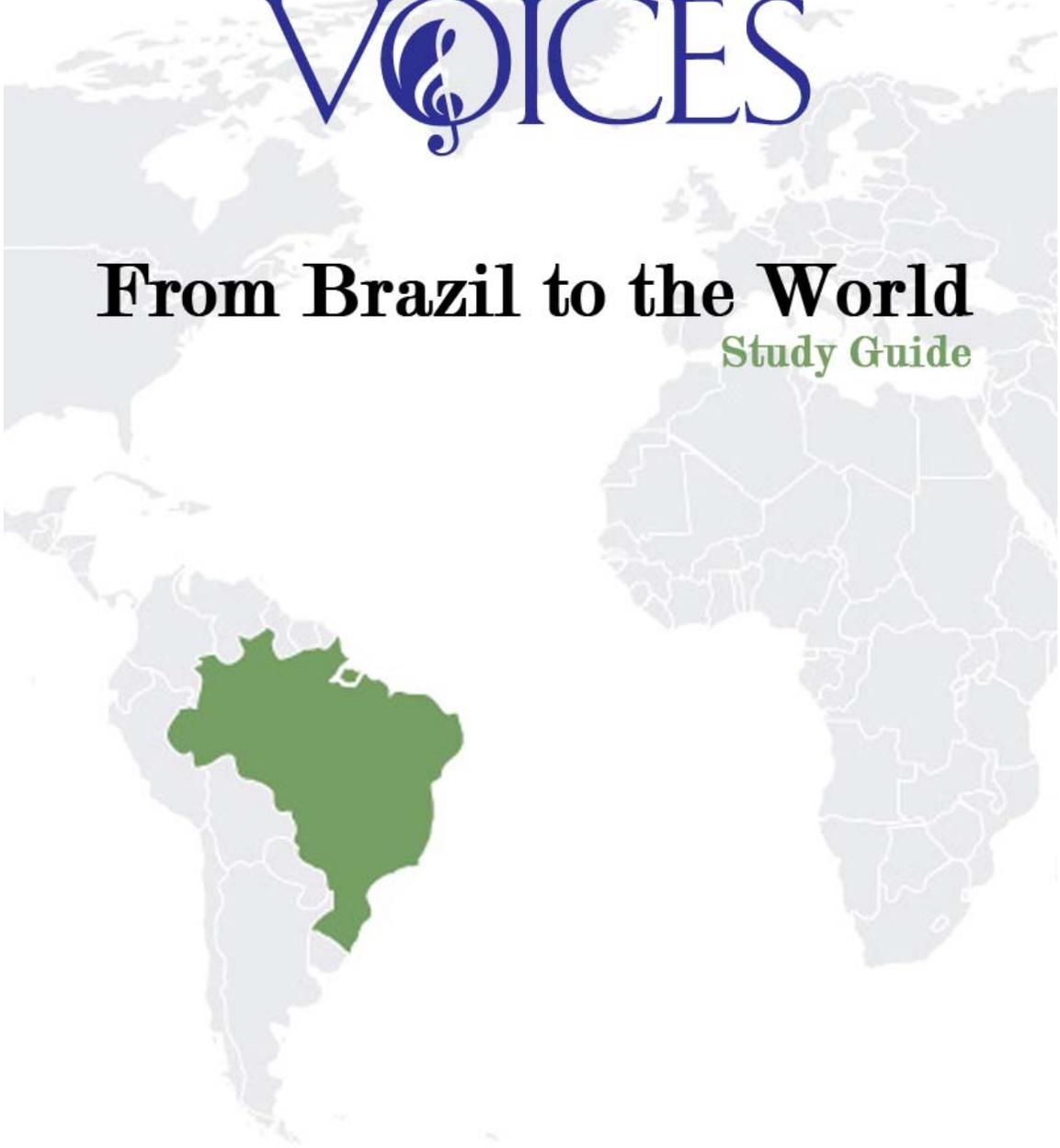


BRAZILIAN VOICES

A light gray world map is centered in the background. The country of Brazil is highlighted in a solid green color. The map shows the outlines of continents and countries.

From Brazil to the World
Study Guide

FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

Who are the Brazilian Voices

Brazilian Voices is a female vocal ensemble engaged in musical



performances as an instrument for the advancement of intercultural, educational, philanthropic and entertainment activities, with the purpose of creating a peaceful artistic movement with social responsibility to the local and global

community. Five times award winner of the International Brazilian Press Awards, Brazilian Voices is composed of about fifty females who have been expanding Brazilian music in the United States, Brazil, Italy and Spain singing famous composers of Brazilian music.

Brazilian Voices will immerse you in the beauty of the Brazilian culture with the educational program “From Brazil to the World”. Through a combination of informative presentations and live performances, the participants will learn in an interactive and interesting way about Brazilian rhythms and culture.

Music allows all of us to develop a greater capacity for concentration, creative group work, and imagination, while fostering a greater sense of responsibility as well as more adaptive interpersonal involvement. Music also offers unique communication as it provides individuals with an alternative channel of interaction and participation with a wide range of abilities, from listening and active contribution to adept performance.

With these objectives in mind, Brazilian Voices has developed this educational program that offers a broader understanding and greater appreciation of musical and cultural diversity.

FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

What to Know About Brazil



Discovered in 1500, Brazil was colonized by the Portuguese, but its population is very diverse, with many races and ethnic groups. Brazil declared its independence in 1822, now being a Federal Republic with a multi-party political system, holding democratic elections.

Because of the country's tremendous diversity, Brazil is a place where no one is a foreigner and where each and every Brazilian has a little of the entire world in his or her blood. This may be the reason why Brazilians are so welcoming to people from other lands.

Brazil is located in South America and occupies nearly 50% of the South American continent, being the fifth largest country in the world, losing only to Russia, Canada, China and the US.

With an estimated 190 million inhabitants, Brazil has the largest population in Latin America and ranks sixth in the world.

Portuguese is a romance language that originated in what is now Galicia (Spain) and northern Portugal from the Latin spoken by romanized Celtiberians. Today it is one of the world's major languages, ranked sixth according to number of native speakers (over 200 million). It is the language with the largest number of speakers in South America (over 51% of the continent's population), and also a major lingua franca in Africa. It is the official language of nine countries: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor, European Union, Guinea Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Chinese S.A.R. of Macau, Mozambique, Portugal, and São Tomé and Príncipe.

The country's currency is called *Real*. Characterized by large and well-developed agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors, Brazil's economy outweighs that of all other South American countries and has been expanding its presence in world markets.

Brazil's main agricultural products include coffee, soybeans, and sugarcane. Its main industries include shoes, iron, aircrafts, among other machinery and equipment. 20% of the country's exports come to the US, and 18% of goods imported to Brazil are American.

Most recently, Brazil became a key player in exporting knowledge and technology as the entire world thrives to develop and implement alternative energy programs. Brazil's bioethanol program goes back to the 1970s: due to the 1973 oil crises, the government financed a nation-wide program to phase out all automobile fuels derived from fossil fuels (such as gasoline) in favor of ethanol. Nowadays, 40% of Brazil's transport fuel comes from ethanol made from sugar cane, and the country produces one third of global bioethanol.

FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

How the Rainforest Helps Stop Global Warming Why Your Future Depends on the Future of the Amazon Rainforest



Rainforests are home to more species of plants and minerals than all the Earth's other ecosystems combined. Plant life is so densely packed, that a drop of rain hitting the canopy can take as long as ten minutes to reach the forest floor. Within just two and a half acres, there can be as many as 750 species of trees, 1500 species of higher plants, 125 species of mammals, 400 species of birds, 150 species of butterflies and 100 species of reptiles.

This incredible diversity of life inspires awe in those who experience it first-hand. It also offers an abundant wealth of resources to the rest of the world. This is both, the reason the Amazon Rainforest is in danger and the reason why protecting it is so important.

The Amazon Rainforest Plays a Key Role in Global Climate Control

Rainforests are the lungs of our planet. They absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and breathe out fresh, clean oxygen. This is important not just because we depend on oxygen to live, but also because by absorbing carbon dioxide, a precious ecological balance is maintained. Deforestation greatly increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, enhancing the greenhouse effect and thus increasing global temperatures. Air temperatures are also increased due to changes in the evaporation cycle resulting from deforestation.

BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

Interesting quick facts: did you know that these are from Brazil?

Soccer: Pelé



Fashion: Gisele Bunchen



Shoes: Havaianas Sandals



Formula 1: Ayrton Senna



Fruit: açaí



Raw material: mahogany



Alternative energy sources: alcohol and ethanol



Festivals: Carnaval



Multinationals: Odebrecht Construction Inc., Embraer



Disney Character: Joseph Carioca



Forró-Baião

One theory popularly held is that the word forró [fáw rô] is a derivative of the English expression "for all". The second theory puts forró as a derivative of forrobodó, meaning "great party" or "commotion".



Forró is the most popular genre in Brazil's Northeast. Traditional forró is played with only three instruments (accordion, zabumba and a metal triangle). This traditional forró was created by Luiz Gonzaga, who transformed the baião (a word originated from baiano and assigned a warm-up for artists to search for inspiration before playing) into a more sophisticated rhythm.

Forró lyrics are usually about love and romance, passion, jealousy, or reminiscing about lost love. They are often about Northeastern themes, and the longing or homesickness (saudades) that was often experienced during migrations in search of work. An example of this are the lyrics to perhaps the most beloved song by Luiz Gonzaga "Asa Branca" (White Wing) in which the singer says he will return home when the rains fall again on the dry, barren land. They will know he is coming when they see the certain white winged bird of the savanna (sertão) that only arrives when it rains.

Afro-Samba



The history of Afro-Sambas blends with the life of its father, guitar player Baden Powell.

Baden met Vinícius de Moraes during a performance by Tom Jobim at a nightclub in Rio de Janeiro in the 60's. Vinicius and Baden then wanted to transcend the fashionable sound of Bossa Nova mixing new elements of the diverse Brazilian culture.

Traveling to Bahia, Baden researched the Afro traditions developed on Brazilian soil, especially the rituals of *candomblé* and *umbanda*.

Derived from the West African people, transported to the New World as slaves, these African Religions incorporate dance and music to their rituals. Everything is represented by a god (Orixá), a specific nature manifestation, the sea, the forest, the earth, the rivers, the waterfalls, the wind... Harmony with those powers and balance with nature are the principles of these religions.

Such African cultural and musical elements heavily influenced Baden Powell. He mixed them with the popular bossa nova style, and created a story line in which rituals of the Orixás (gods) are told. Taking Bahia's folk tradition; Baden Powell added his touch, bringing to the Afro tradition a more Brazilian feeling.

Rock

Brazilian Rock began on the second half of the 1950's, through Elvis Presley and Bill Haley albums.



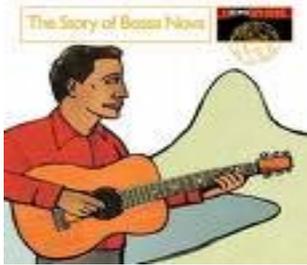
In the early 1960's, in spite of some hits, rock lost its power in Brazil due to the emergence of bossa nova. Nonetheless, rock resisted in the suburbs. By the mid 1960's the movement called Jovem Guarda was as strong as ever. Iê-iê-iê (an adaptation of "yeah, yeah, yeah", taken from the Beatles) was the rule. The lyrics were mostly coy and naive, and many of the songs were versions of American, British, Italian and Japanese rock hits.

In the 1970's, Brazilian rock was placed in an outcast position inside Brazilian music. Great artists pioneered psychedelic rock, like the world-renowned Os Mutantes. Others, like Raul Seixas and Novos Baianos combined rock with regional rhythms such as forró. That rocking force would be suppressed from 1977 by disco music.

It was in the 1980's that the Brazilian rock scene made its breakthrough. Blitz was one of the first bands to pick up on the re-born rock movement, and the appearance of other rockers followed.

By January 1985 everything changed with this crucial event: the mega festival Rock in Rio, which, in 10 days, gathered 1.5 million people to watch Queen, Iron Maiden, Rod Stewart, Ozzy Osbourne, AC/DC, and others, besides local rock stars like Blitz, Barão Vermelho, Lulu Santos, Paralamas do Sucesso and Kid Abelha. As a result, rock was turned into a big deal and Brazil was definitely included in foreign bands' touring routes. It was the end of an amateur period.

Bossa Nova



“Bossa nova” means “new bossa.” In Brazil, when someone does anything with “bossa”, it means that the “something” is performed with particular charm.

In the 1950s, Brazilian musicians were exposed to jazz records from the popular West Coast, or cool jazz style. By the late 50s, these musicians had blended elements of the Brazilian samba rhythm with the delicate sound and harmonic approach of cool jazz, creating a charming and subdued, but harmonically advanced “bossa nova” style.

Prior to the British invasion by the Beatles and the development of the Motown sound that eventually swept the record industry, bossa nova emerged as a new musical direction in both jazz and popular genres.

In 1962, bossa nova was introduced to America by guitarist Charlie Byrd. His recording with saxophonist Stan Getz, *Jazz Samba*, became an immediate popular success. The international expansion of the genre was due to the 1962 Bossa Nova Festival at the Carnegie Hall in NY City, where young Brazilian musicians came to play with American icons.

Among these talented musicians was Tom Jobim: pianist, composer, singer, arranger, occasional guitarist, he’s practically a unanimous call when it comes to musical quality and sophistication. Jobim recorded with renowned artists such as Stan Getz, Charlie Byrd, Frank Sinatra, Ella Fitzgerald, Sting, Elton John, and Luciano Pavarotti. By the mid 60s, Jobim’s “Girl From Ipanema”, “Wave” and “One Note Samba” had become standard within the worldwide repertoire.

Another fundamental figure in Brazilian music was Vinicius de Moraes. As a poet, he wrote lyrics for a great number of songs that became all-time bossa nova classics. As a composer, he wrote timeless music, and as an interpreter, he left several important albums. Among his best-known compositions are “Tarde em Itapuã”, “Chega de Saudades”, and “Água de Beber”.

Drums'n' Bossa

Bossa Nova's New Groove

A mix between vintage and modern sounds, a genre that is the combination of **electronic music** and **bossa nova** in allusion to the **Drum 'n' Bass** genre.



During the early 90's, the musical world was thriving with the upbeat dance sounds of electronic music. Drums and Bossa was nothing more than the new Brazilian way of incorporating the country's own style – Bossa Nova with electronics. Both new and old Bossa Nova songs were reinvented with new beats, DJ turntables, electronic manipulation and creative mixing.

Brazilian musicians, composers, producers and DJs worked side by side in a movement that fuses every aspect of music, much like how Brazil embraces many rhythms from other countries. The style is modern, fresh and upbeat not to mention arm waving, and irresistibly danceable.

Brazilian music is like a diamond — complex, brilliant, and with many sides. And there's no surprise here; Brazilian culture is widely diverse, open to foreign influences and so devoted to letting the good times roll that there's no way Brazil's music could be anything but a kaleidoscope of flavors and colors. That's how you

end up with such popular and influential musical styles, making Brazilian music one of the most accessible sounds on the planet.

Samba



Samba's roots come from Africa, mainly Angola, where the dance semba was a predecessor of samba, and as importantly from Portugal and Europe, which made it possible for the relatively intricate harmonies found in samba to be developed out of European tradition.

Samba developed as a distinctive kind of music at the beginning of the 20th century by black people in the Brazilian state of Bahia and then brought to Rio de Janeiro where it gained its popularity. The title "samba school" ("escola de samba") originates from samba's formative years. The term was adopted by larger groups of samba performers in an attempt to lend acceptance of samba and its performance; local campuses were often the practice/performance grounds for these musicians and "escola" gave early performers a sense of legitimacy and organization to offset samba's somewhat controversial social atmosphere. Despite some similarities, samba is not an offshoot of jazz and has distinctively different origins and line of development - one of the factors which adds to this is that Brazilian slave owners allowed their slaves to continue their heritage of playing drums (unlike U.S. slave owners who feared use of the drum for communications).

In the 1930s, a group of musicians founded the first Samba School. They transformed the musical genre to make it fit better the carnival parade. In this decade, the radio spread the genre's popularity all around the country.

In the following years samba music developed in several directions, from the gentle samba-canção to the drum orchestras which accompany the world-renowned Carnaval parades.

In the early 1980s, after the popularity of disco and Brazilian rock, Samba reappeared in the media with a musical movement created in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro called pagode, a renewed samba, with new instruments – like the banjo and the tan-tan – and a new language including the use of slang.

FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

Musical Instruments

Cavaquinho



bandolim



banjo



cuíca



accordion



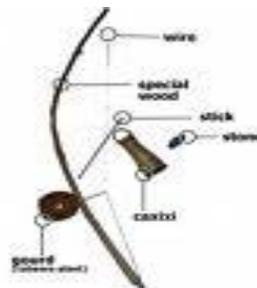
zabumba



metal triangle



berimbau



Brazilian tambourine



Surdo



Tan-tan



FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

Learning Activities

The 4-in-1 Coffee Can

What you will need:

1 empty can (make sure it is washed and that it has no sharp edges where the top was taken off)

1 Pencil

Plastic

Rubber bands or tape

Rice or Beans (small amount)

What you will do:

Cut off the can's top. Simply put some rice or beans into the can and seal it with a plastic cap. The plastic may be tied around the can with a rubber band or regular tape.

Have fun and experiment with different sounds and rhythms:

1 – Shaker



Shake the can back and forth or up and down or all around. It's a maraca! Actually, just about every human culture has created shakers, mostly from those cool hollow vegetables called gourds (a pumpkin is a gourd). Try putting different stuff into the can, or using different containers. What happens to the sound?

2 – Drum



Of course, it's also a drum. Take the pencil and hit the plastic top. The plastic part vibrates to make an instrument called a membranophone - or drums.

3 – Metal Drum

Turn the can upside down and it becomes a metal drum. Just bang on it with your pencil. Try different sides of the pencil - wood or eraser.

4 – Scraper



Take your pencil and scrape it up and down the ridges on the coffee can - it's a guiro! Although the guiro is a Latin musical instrument, like the maracas it has been reinvented all over the world. Try scraping at the tip of the pencil or really close to where you are holding it - does the tone change? Also try scraping it with chopsticks or other long thin things.

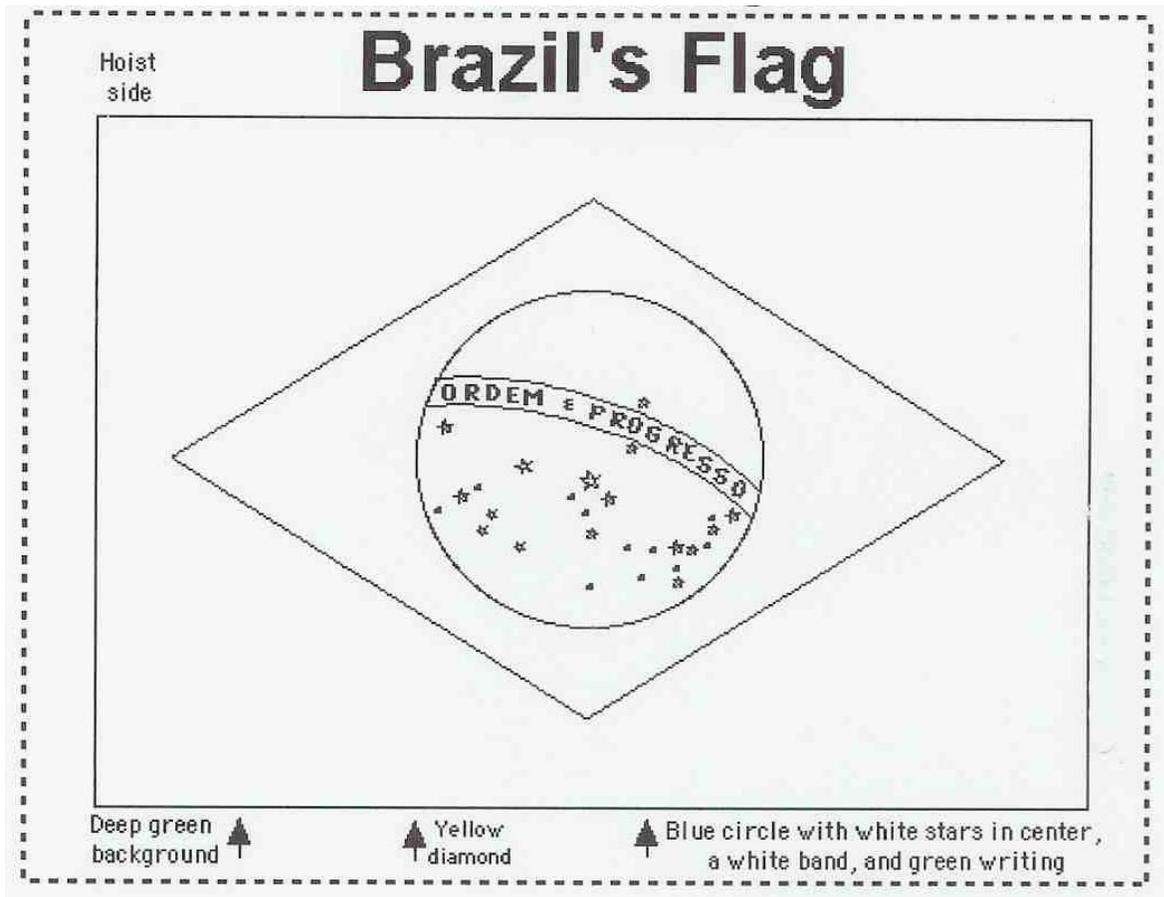
FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

Learning Activities



Brazilian Flag

Brazil's flag is a deep green banner with a yellow diamond enclosing a night-blue, star-studded Southern Hemisphere sky. The sky depicts 27 white, five-pointed stars (one for each state and the Federal District). The stars in view include the constellations Southern Cross (also called Crux), Scorpius, Canis Major and others. A banner across the sky reads, "ORDEM E PROGRESSO," which means "order and progress" in Portuguese.



The flag may be colored in a collage, using materials such as green peas (green), corn (yellow), blue bids (blue) and rice (white).

FROM BRAZIL TO THE WORLD

Learning Activities

Brigadeiro –Brazilian Candy

This dessert is very popular in Brazil, especially in children's parties.

What you will need:

1 can of condensed milk
1 tablespoon of unsalted butter
3 tablespoons of chocolate powder
Chocolate strands, enough to coat them



What you will do:

Take a medium non-stick (preferably) saucepan and throw the condensed milk in it, together with the butter and chocolate powder. Keep the heat as medium and keep stirring non-stop until you can see the bottom of the pan – approximately 10 min. You will notice the mixture becoming thicker and thicker, until it looks as if you are lifting it with the spoon. I am talking really thick and big patches of the pan becoming visible.

Pour the thick sauce on a plate and spread it with the spoon. Leave it to cool.

On a separate plate pour the chocolate strands.

When the mixture has cooled off coat your hands with vegetable oil, take a teaspoon and start getting small amounts of chocolate and rolling it into a ball. Roll it over the chocolate strands and place it in a paper case.