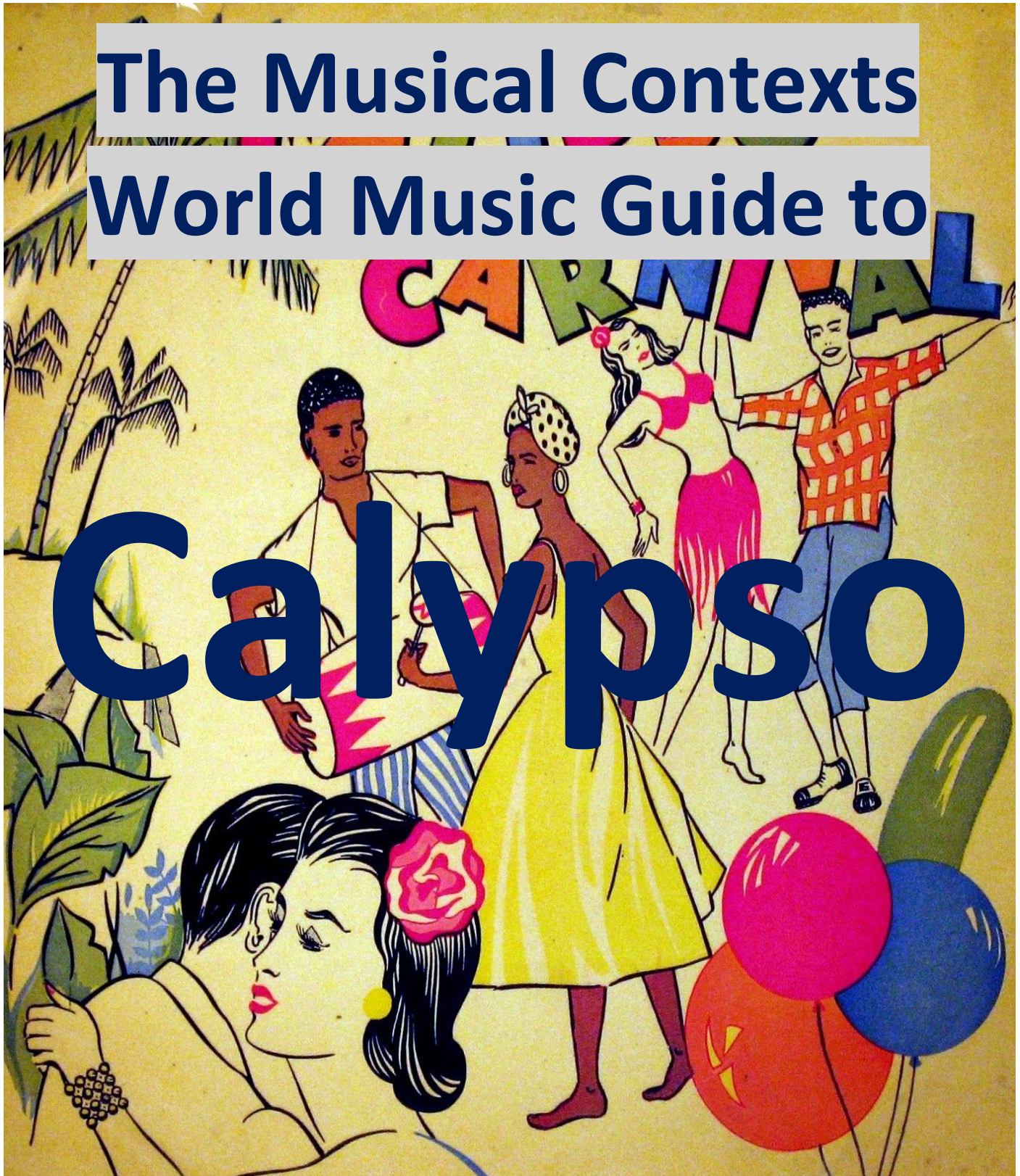




# The Musical Contexts World Music Guide to



# Calypso

# Music of the Caribbean



Read the descriptions below of different types and styles (genres) of Caribbean Music. Then, scan the QR code and see if you can match each of the extracts to the correct genre of Caribbean Music below.

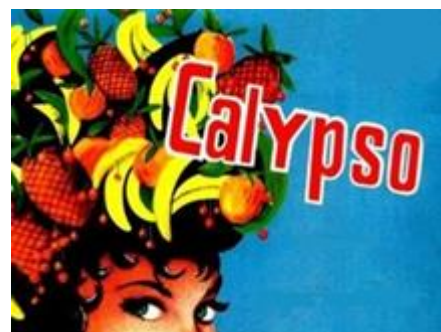
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CALYPSO</b></p> <p>Carnival music, loud and designed to be played outdoors featuring brass, guitars, drums and percussion and vocals with syncopated rhythms and call and response</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STEEL BANDS</b></p> <p>Characterised by the main instruments of Steel Pans made from old oil drums which often “roll” longer notes, giving a ‘shimmering’ sound, backed with other percussion instruments and drums, normally instrumental.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SALSA</b></p> <p>Fast and lively dance music based on a repeated ‘Clave Rhythm’ featuring a thick, Polyrythmic texture, vocals, brass, guitars, percussion, whistles and piano</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>REGGAE</b></p> <p>Slow tempo featuring electric and bass guitars performing ‘riffs’ and vocals with an ‘offbeat’ emphasis on beats 2 and 4 of the bar</p>

- I think Extract 1 sounds like
- I think Extract 2 sounds like
- I think Extract 3 sounds like
- I think Extract 4 sounds like



The Caribbean islands lie in a chain from the Bahamas in the north to Trinidad and Tobago in the south. Central in the chain are the largest islands of Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Puerto Rico. Most of the Caribbean population are descendants of West African slaves and settlers from Europe, India and China. Match each of the four different

styles of Caribbean music you’re going to explore (on the right) to their island of origin on the map by drawing appropriate arrows. **CALYPSO** is the national dance of Trinidad and Tobago. **STEEL BANDS** also originated from these islands. **SALSA** originated from Cuba and Reggae first had its roots in Jamaica.



# Carnival Music



Imagine you are at a carnival, such as London’s famous “Notting Hill Carnival”. What type of music might you **EXPECT** to hear? Note down your ideas in the box below.

**CARNIVAL MUSIC – MY IDEAS**



In the 1952 St. Thomas carnival, road marches were introduced for the first time. Unfortunately, this coincided with a particularly rainy seasons and many of the marching musicians got soaked! Many of the revellers were in colourful paper costumes that were ruined by the heavy rains. However, because of the singing, the high spirits of the carnival participants were not dampened and one of the musicians, a Trinidadian Calypso king named “The Duke of Iron”, started to **IMPROVISE** a song that he had made up on the spot called *Rain, Don’t Stop the Carnival*. His singing was contagious and soon everyone in the parade took up the song and sang it throughout the long procession. Possibly inspired by the marchers and the Duke of Iron’s famous song, Sonny Rollins, a jazz saxophonist born and bred in New York with parents from the US Virgin Islands, composed a song called “Don’t Stop the Carnival”.

Scan the QR code and listen to a recording of *Don’t Stop the Carnival* following some of the ideas that are printed on the score of the first three bars of the piece below and answer the following questions as you listen.




1. How would you describe the **DYNAMICS** in *Don’t Stop the Carnival*?
2. What instrument is performing the solo sections?
3. What other instruments can you hear?
4. How would you describe the **RHYTHM** performed by the percussion section?
5. What musical device is used **between** the solo instrument and vocals and other instruments?



# Calypso Rhythms



A distinctive feature of **CALYPSO** music is a **SYNCOPATED RHYTHM**. This features “offbeat” patterns, often three-beat rhythms with two long beats followed by a short beat.



Perform the following rhythms – “Calypso Carnival” using whatever instruments you have available to you. If you’re working from home, explore the kitchen for pots, pans, bowls, mugs and even graters. Learn all of the parts which can be heard separately and then together by scanning the QR code and then

teach members of your family some of the parts to perform “Calypso Carnival” together repeating it as many times as you like. The parts are given below in rhythm grid notation. Start slowly at first, counting out loud the beats “1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and....”, then try and increase the tempo slightly.



## “Calypso Carnival”

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
<b>A</b>		X		X			X					X			X	X
<b>B</b>	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
<b>C</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Calypso rhythms are often made up of a number of **SYNCOPATED** patterns, such as parts A and B in the grid above. Listen to four more solo syncopated Calypso rhythms and see if you can match each pattern with the correct rhythm from the box below (we’ve added some “fruits” to help you!) Each solo rhythm will be repeated four times.

- Extract 1 best matches rhythm
- Extract 2 best matches rhythm
- Extract 3 best matches rhythm
- Extract 4 best matches rhythm



<p><b>A</b></p> <p>Pine - app - le</p>	<p><b>B</b></p> <p>Man - go ki - wi fruit</p>
<p><b>C</b></p> <p>App - le and or - ange</p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Love - ly co - co - nut</p>

# Exploring St. Thomas



Scan the QR code below and listen to another piece of **CALYPSO**, also by Sonny Rollins called *St. Thomas* following the score of the opening below as you listen. The piece begins with a short introduction establishing the **SYNCOPIATED CALYPSO RHYTHM** which continues throughout the piece. Also listen for how Sonny Rollins **IMPROVISES** on the saxophone once the melody has been performed in its “original” state as shown below.

## St Thomas

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time. The chords indicated above the staves are: C<sup>6</sup>, Em<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>7</sup>, Dm<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>6</sup>; C<sup>6</sup>, Em<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>7</sup>, Dm<sup>7</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>6</sup>; Em<sup>7</sup>, B<sup>b7</sup>, A<sup>7</sup>, Dm<sup>7</sup>, A<sup>b#5</sup>, G<sup>7</sup>; C<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>9</sup>/E, F<sup>6</sup>, F<sup>#07</sup>, C<sup>6</sup>/G, G<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>6</sup>.



## Learning about Added Note Chords

*St. Thomas* uses a range of chords, shown above the staff on the score above. Many of these are **ADDED NOTE CHORDS**. Added note chords are simply **DIATONIC TRIADS** that have at least one extra note added to them.

**1. Added 6<sup>th</sup> Chords** – see if you can work out the missing notes in the following added 6<sup>th</sup> chords

CHORD	BASIC TRIAD	ADDED NOTES	FULL CHORD
C6	C    _    G	+ the 6 <sup>th</sup> note above C _____	C    _    G    _
F6	F    _    _	+ the 6 <sup>th</sup> note above F _____	F    _    _    _
C6/G	C    _    _	+ the 6 <sup>th</sup> note above C _____	G    C    E    _
		Bass note is G	



Listen to the sound of **ADDED SIXTH CHORDS** now by scanning the QR code to the left. They're demonstrated in the order of the table on the last page.



**2. Added 7<sup>th</sup> Chords** – see if you can work out the missing notes in the following added 7<sup>th</sup> chords

CHORD	BASIC TRIAD	ADDED NOTES	FULL CHORD
C7	— — —	+ the 7 <sup>th</sup> note above C _____	— — — —
Dm7	— — —	+ the 7 <sup>th</sup> note above D _____	— — — —
Em7	— — —	+ the 7 <sup>th</sup> note above E _____	— — — —
G7	— — —	+ _____ _____	— — — —
A7	— — —	+ _____ _____	— — — —
Bb7	— — —	+ _____ _____	— — — —
Abm7 <sub>(#5)</sub>	Ab Cb Eb	+ the 7 <sup>th</sup> note above Ab ___G___ #5 = sharpen the fifth of the chord so Eb becomes E	Ab Cb E Gb



Listen to the sound of **ADDED SEVENTH CHORDS** now by scanning the QR code to the left. They're demonstrated in the order in the table above.



**3. Added 9<sup>th</sup> Chords** – see if you can work out the missing notes in the following added 9<sup>th</sup> chord

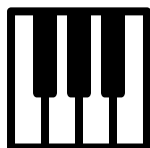
CHORD	BASIC TRIAD	ADDED NOTES	FULL CHORD
C9/E	— — —	+ the 9 <sup>th</sup> note above C _____ Bass note is E	— — — —

**4. Diminished 7<sup>th</sup> Chords** – these chords are like seventh chords only the note seven notes above the root of the chord is flattened by one semitone. Diminished chords are often written with a small circle e.g. F#o7

CHORD	BASIC TRIAD	ADDED NOTES	FULL CHORD
F#7	F# A# C#	+ the 7 <sup>th</sup> note above F# ___E#___	F# A# C# E#
F#o7	F# A# C#	+ the 7 <sup>th</sup> note above F# flattened by one SEMITONE ___E___	F# A# C# E



Listen to the sound of **ADDED NINTH** and **DIMINISHED SEVENTH CHORDS** now by scanning the QR code to the left. They're demonstrated in the order in the table on the previous page.



If you've got a keyboard or piano, try performing some of these chords now so that you can hear the sound of them. If you haven't and have access to free online music software or programmes such as music sequencers, try putting the notes in and playing the chord so that you can hear the sound of it.



Listen to two versions of *St. Thomas* by scanning the QR codes to the left. The first uses only "simple" chords – basic triads. The second uses added note chords including those you've been learning about. Which version do you prefer?



# Calypso Revision



Fill in the missing words to revise your learning on Calypso music choosing from the words in the box below. Scan the QR code below to listen to a traditional piece of Calypso Music as you work.

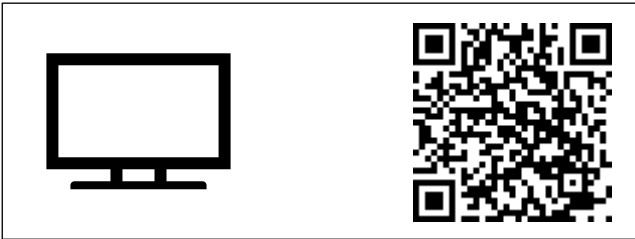
Calypso is originally the national dance of \_\_\_\_\_ and is particularly associated with social gatherings such as \_\_\_\_\_. Calypso music is normally in 4/4 metre and uses \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rhythms. Instruments used in Calypso music include both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ guitars, with trumpets, saxophones, bass guitar, drum kit, vocals and \_\_\_\_\_ percussion instruments. A key feature of Calypso music is \_\_\_\_\_ where a “lead” instrumental player or vocalist is ‘echoed’ by the rest of the group. The melody of Calypso music is often based on a traditional theme but a soloist often uses this as a basis for \_\_\_\_\_ to give a ‘freer’ performance. The dynamics are normally \_\_\_\_\_ as this music is designed to be performed outdoors and to a large audience and the harmonies are often enriched with \_\_\_\_\_ chords such as added sixths, sevenths and ninths and diminished seventh chords. The texture of Calypso music is often \_\_\_\_\_ based on a melody, bass line, chords and “filled out” with complex percussion rhythms.

Added Note	Improvisation	Acoustic
Syncopation	Electric	Trinidad and Tobago
Call and Response	Loud	Carnival
Thick	Offbeat	Latin-American





# Anytime you need a Calypso



Sing and perform "Anytime you Need a Calypso" – the QR code above links to a video of the song and the music is given below.

Perform the melody line on whatever instruments you have available or add the ostinatos below. You can also try performing this "as a round" as modelled on the video.



Musical notation for the main melody in treble clef, 4/4 time, with lyrics:

A-ny time you need a ca-lyp-so, here is what you must do.  
 First of all you need a rhy-thm, so shake a lit-tle, shake a lit-tle, shake a lit-tle sha-ker, and you  
 bang a drum and you sing and strum and then there's a ca-lyp-so for you.

This Calypso song can be accompanied by using the chords of D, G, A7 and D to each line.  
 This Bass **OSTINATO** can also be used to accompany the song

Musical notation for the bass ostinato in bass clef, 4/4 time, with lyrics: "Need a rhy-thm, you need a rhy-thm, you ....."

Shaker/Maracas: X X X X X X X X  
 Bongos/Congas: [Musical notation]  
 Claves: [Musical notation]

## Teacher's Notes, Discussion and Answers

### Music of the Caribbean

1. Extract 1 - Reggae
2. Extract 2 – Steel Bands
3. Extract 3 – Calypso
4. Extract 4 – Salsa

### Carnival Music

Pupils may **EXPECT** to hear music that has **LOUD DYNAMICS** as the music is designed to be performed outdoors at a social gathering/celebration, “catchy” rhythms as the music is designed to be danced or paraded to, memorable melodies making the music “appealing” to dance, sing and clap to and to get the audience involved in.

Listening to “Don’t Stop the Carnival”

1. Loud – Forte *-f*
2. Saxophone
3. Bass and Electric Guitars, Vocalists/Singers, Drums, Latin-American Percussion
4. Offbeat/Syncopated and Repetitive
5. Call and Response (Question and Answer)

### Calypso Rhythms

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B

### Calypso Revision

Trinidad and Tobago; Carnival; Syncopation; Offbeat; Electric; Acoustic; Latin-American; Call and Response; Improvisation; Loud; Added Note; Thick.