



# Look, Listen, Move

## An Arts Integrated Tour

### Huntington Museum of Art

**Look:** Make this picture your own work of art by adding lines, shapes, colors and/or textures to create patterns! What types of additional rhythms can you add to this plant using your patterns? Can you guess what type of plant this is? Once you have finished, don't forget to sign your artwork!



Artist signature \_\_\_\_\_



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**Listen:** Let's review some of the instruments used during your visit to the museum.



There are many variations of the **djembe**. The most common type is the one that is still traditionally used all across Africa. The **djembe** has a wide head to tapered body made from a hollowed tree trunk. Goat skin is used to make the head of the drum. It is tightened through the use of ropes and metal rings. The most important consideration is that the bottom must remain unobstructed.



The **kpanlogo** drum is traditional in Ghana, where it is used extensively to accompany the **kpanlogo** dance of the Ewe tribe. The drum has a tapered body carved from a single piece of wood similar in shape to the conga. The drum head is made from goat, antelope, or cow hide which is stretched over one end of the drum and tightened by six wooden pegs.



The **gylie** or xylophone is from the North West of Ghana. Xylophones provide both melody and rhythm. Gourds are cut and used under the keys to amplify the sound. The **gylie** is used most often at celebrations and festivals.



The Brazilian **Berimbau**, a musical bow instrument, is most commonly associated with the energetic martial art dance of capoeira. The rhythms created by the **Berimbau** direct the dancers in their movements. The gourd is tied to the bow and amplifies the sound. The caxixi, a small rattle like instrument, is shook while the string of the bow is strummed.

Want to learn more? Visit <http://www.africaguide.com/culture/music.htm> and [http://www.revels-bey.com/history\\_of\\_latin\\_music.htm](http://www.revels-bey.com/history_of_latin_music.htm).



*Opportunity Trap* by Harvey Littleton.

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**Move:** Learn more about the dance styles in the regions we talked about and take a look at their costumes.



**Capoeira** is a Brazilian art that combines martial arts, sports and music. The dance is known for quick, complex moves of kicks, leg sweeps, acrobatics and punches. **Capoeira** developed as a method of survival for the African slaves working the sugarcane farms in Brazil. View clips at <http://capoeirascience.com/>



Traditional step and set dancing in Appalachia was greatly influenced by English, Scot-Irish, African and Native American dances. **Square dancing**, one of the oldest set dances, is performed by 4 couples arranged in a square. Square dancers are led through a series of steps by the 'caller' who calls out the steps to the beat of the music. Almost 20 states have adopted the square dance as their official state dance. Learn more at <http://www.wvsquaredance.org>.



The **kpanlogo** dance is from Ghana in Africa. There is no stillness in this dance, the arms swing and the feet move creating a free-flowing dance. **Kpanlogo** is performed to conga like drums also called **kpanlogo**. See more at <http://vimeo.com/27687162>.