World Music Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Study Guide: India

1. A major style of North Indian dance is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and is generally either abstract, called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or a pantomime of a story, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Indian dancers and drummers speak to each other using a special set of syllables called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. *Sangita*, which generally translates as “music” more accurately means the embodiment of:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. *Vilambit lay* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while *drut lay* means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the major vocal style of Hindustani music, generally starting off very slowly and ending up very fast, lasting up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes.

6. *Alap* is a raga improvisation in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rhythm. It generally starts off in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ range and slowly works higher, setting each pitch in its particular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the others.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the section of Hindustani instrumental performance that follow *alap* and

introduces a pulse. The concluding section of improvisation is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, when the

performer makes lively and fast rhythmic patterns on the drone strings of an instrument.

8. Much of Indian classical music focuses on solo performance accompanied by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

the support of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. What is *tihai*?

10. The *Vedas* were the sacred texts of which people?

11. How many *varnas* are there in Hindu society?

12. What was the purpose of the long and intensive education of the Brahmins?

13. An early treatise on the performing arts, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was written sometime before the fifth century C.E.

14. Music from North India is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while music of South India is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Divergence in musical culture can be attributed to the political/cultural influence of what group of people?

16. Who was Tansen?

17. Who was Tyagaraja?

18. What is a *devadasi*?

19. The classical style of Carnatic dance is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20. The major song type of Carnatic music is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and is divided into three parts:

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21. The vocalist in Carnatic music is generally accompanied by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who tries to imitate the vocal melody.

22. Describe the two different types of improvisation in Carnatic singing:

23. The four main chordophones used in Indian music are:

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24. Who is Lata Mangeshkar, and what is her importance in India’s film industry?

25. Listen to the Ghazal audio track. What instruments/sound sources can you hear?

26. Bhangra is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pop music combining aspects of hip-hop, trance, and remix techniques with a folk music and dance style from the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.