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

Study Guide: Japan

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the general name for traditional music in Japan.

2. The voice, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seemed to share basic melody, but each performed the melody in a somewhat different fashion, rhythmically as well as melodically resulting in a texture that may be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Classify and describe the following primary Japanese instruments:

*Koto*

*Shamisen*

*Shakuhatchi*

4. Since 1652, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been performed by adult males, as it still is today, and female roles are impersonated by male actors.

5. *Kabuki* has borrowed a lot from other types of theater, such as the classical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theater and the puppet theater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Describe some of the interesting features of a *kabuki* stage. How are these features utilized during a performance?

7. On-stage musicians in *kabuki* theater are called *degatari*. This group is divided functionally into two separate ensembles, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (storytellers) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ensemble specializing in performing long songs).

8. The *bunraku* puppet, made of wood, is moved by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ puppeteers who manipulate its arms, fingers, legs, body, head, eyes, mouth, and even eyebrows with extreme realism.

9. Exclusively an art of the ruling samurai class from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is a performance style of elegant simplicity and restraint with major themes of redemption of human suffering through the love of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the generic name for Japanese ensembles of flutes and drums.

11. List and describe the instruments used in *noh* theater:

12. Buddhism came to Japan in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By this time it was already a thousand years old and a highly developed religion.

13. Popular *koto*-and-vocal music of the Edo Period is known under the generic name of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. The common instrumental *koto* ensemble today is called *sankyoku*, meaning trio, and consists of what three instruments?

15. Listen to the *sokyoku* audio track and describe how the musicians are creating a heterophonic texture?

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning elegant or refined music, is the instrumental and choral music and dance that has been under the continual patronage of the imperial court for more than a thousand years. Influenced by the ancient music of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it has been carefully transmitted by generations of court musicians to the present day and is perhaps the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensemble music in the world.

17. *Gagaku* music, like most Japanese music that came after it, was conceived in an aesthetic scheme of introduction-exposition-denouement known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.