

Mondavi Center

ARTS EDUCATION 2011-12  
TARGET SCHOOL MATINEE SERIES

# Q CUE

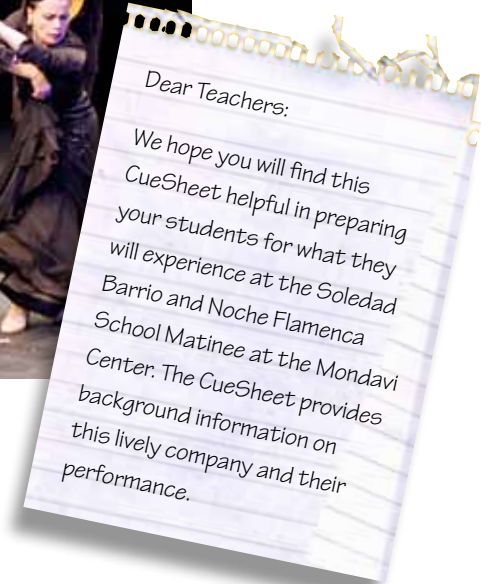
Sheet for  
Teachers

## Soledad Barrio and Noche Flamenca

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 2012

11 AM • JACKSON HALL

Recommended for grades 5-12



Dear Teachers:  
We hope you will find this CueSheet helpful in preparing your students for what they will experience at the Soledad Barrio and Noche Flamenca School Matinee at the Mondavi Center. The CueSheet provides background information on this lively company and their performance.

### ABOUT

Under the direction of Martín Santangelo, the award-winning *Noche Flamenca* has become Spain's most successful flamenco touring company. Formed in 1993 by Santangelo and his wife, Soledad Barrio, the company regularly tours throughout the world. *Noche Flamenca* has three singers, three dancers and two guitarists, many beginning their careers at a young age.

Soledad Barrio (dancer) was born in Madrid. She has performed throughout Europe, Japan and North and South America. She has won awards in over 12 countries for her excellence in dance.

Andalucía, the region of southern Spain that is flamenco's home, has a strong musical tradition documented from ancient times. Throughout the centuries, Andalusia absorbed peoples of different cultures and backgrounds.

Flamenco became popular in the 18th century and was influenced by the many peoples who inhabited southern Spain: the Arab, Jews, Gypsies and Andalusians. The gypsies who settled in Spain came from India and brought with them the culture of their homeland as well the influences they picked up on their travels west. At one time, it was thought that the term "flamenco" was derived from the Arabic word "fela-mengu" meaning "fugitive peasant," but the exact origins of the word are unknown.

A flamenco performance combines three art forms: the *cante* or song, the *baile* or dance, and the *toque* or guitar. Each discipline is an art form in its own right, but the complete emotional statement of flamenco can only be felt through the integration of all three.

During traditional flamenco, the dancers sometimes improvise. The dancers signal the guitarist or others on stage that they are ready to finish a certain section of the dance or that they should speed up. This signal might be an emphatic stamp, a circular arm movement or a shift in the placement of the body's weight.

### LEARN MORE:

<http://www.nocheflamenca.net/engindex.php>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flamenco\\_guitar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flamenco_guitar)

<http://dance.about.com/od/typesofdance/p/Flamenco.htm>



Andalucía, Spain



Soledad Barrio



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**MONDAVI CENTER**  
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS  
UC DAVIS



# think about it!

DEAR STUDENTS

- 1 As you watched the dancers and listened to the music, did you feel the intensity?
- 2 Write a story about your impressions of the performance including what you saw (dancers and costumes) and what you heard (songs and instruments).
- 3 The dancers signal the others on stage to speed up the tempo or finish strumming and singing. Be alert for some of the following dancers' gestures during the performance: Foot stamps, circular arm movements or a shift in the placement of the body.



## ATTENDING THE THEATER

### WHAT IS EXPECTED OF STUDENT AUDIENCES AT THE MATINEE:

- Please enter the auditorium quietly and take your assigned seat immediately (note that all matinees have reserved seating).
- Show courtesy to the artist and other guests at all times.
- Demonstrate appreciation for the artists' work by applauding at the appropriate times.
- Refrain from making unnecessary noise or movements.
- Please eat lunch before or after the performance; food is not allowed in the performance hall.
- Relate any information acquired from the pre-matinee discussion to the new information gained from the matinee.
- Please do not use flash photography.

### WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT OF YOUR EXPERIENCE IN A PERFORMING ARTS THEATER:

A theater is a charged space, full of energy and anticipation. When the house lights (the lights that illuminate the audience seating) go down, the excitement level goes up! Theaters are designed so that the voices of the singers and actors and the music of the musicians can be heard. But this also means that any sound in the audience—whispering, rustling of papers, speaking and moving about—can be heard by other audience members and by the performers. Distractions like these upset everyone's concentration and can spoil a performance.

The performers on stage show respect for their art form and for the audience by doing their very best work. The audience shows respect for the performers by watching attentively.

Applause is the best way for audience members to share their enthusiasm and to show their appreciation for the performers. Applaud at the end of a performance! Sometimes the audience will clap during a performance, as after a featured solo. Audience members may feel like laughing if the action on stage is funny, crying if the action is sad, or sighing if something is seen or heard that is beautiful.

Appreciation can be shown in many different ways, depending upon the art form and the culture(s) of the people in the audience. While the audience at a dance performance will sit quietly, other types of performance invite audience participation.

**MONDAVI CENTER ARTS EDUCATION** provides CueSheets for all performances in the Mondavi Center 2011-12 Target School Matinee Series. They are intended to help teachers prepare their students for the school matinee that they will attend at Mondavi Center, UC Davis.

Sponsored by



Additional support provided by

ROBERT AND MARGRIT MONDAVI CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS, UC DAVIS Don Roth, Ph.D. *Executive Director*  
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