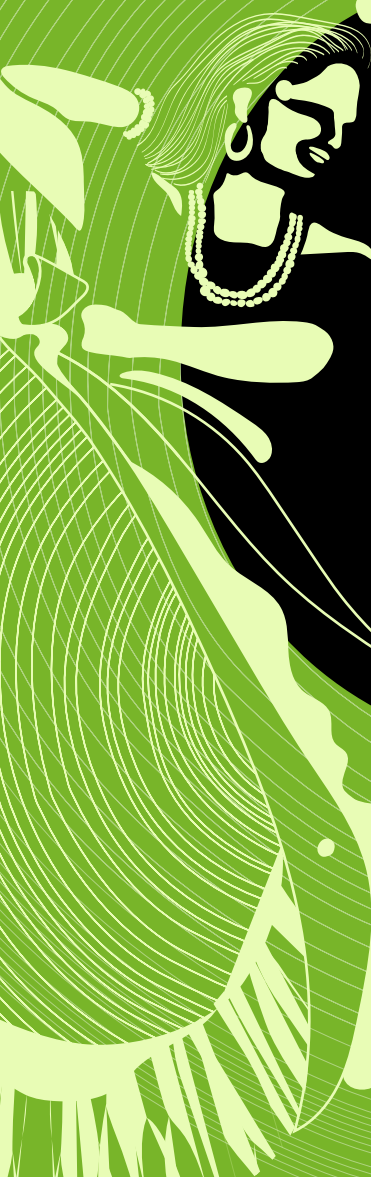



FRUTUROS

TEMPOS AMAZÔNICOS



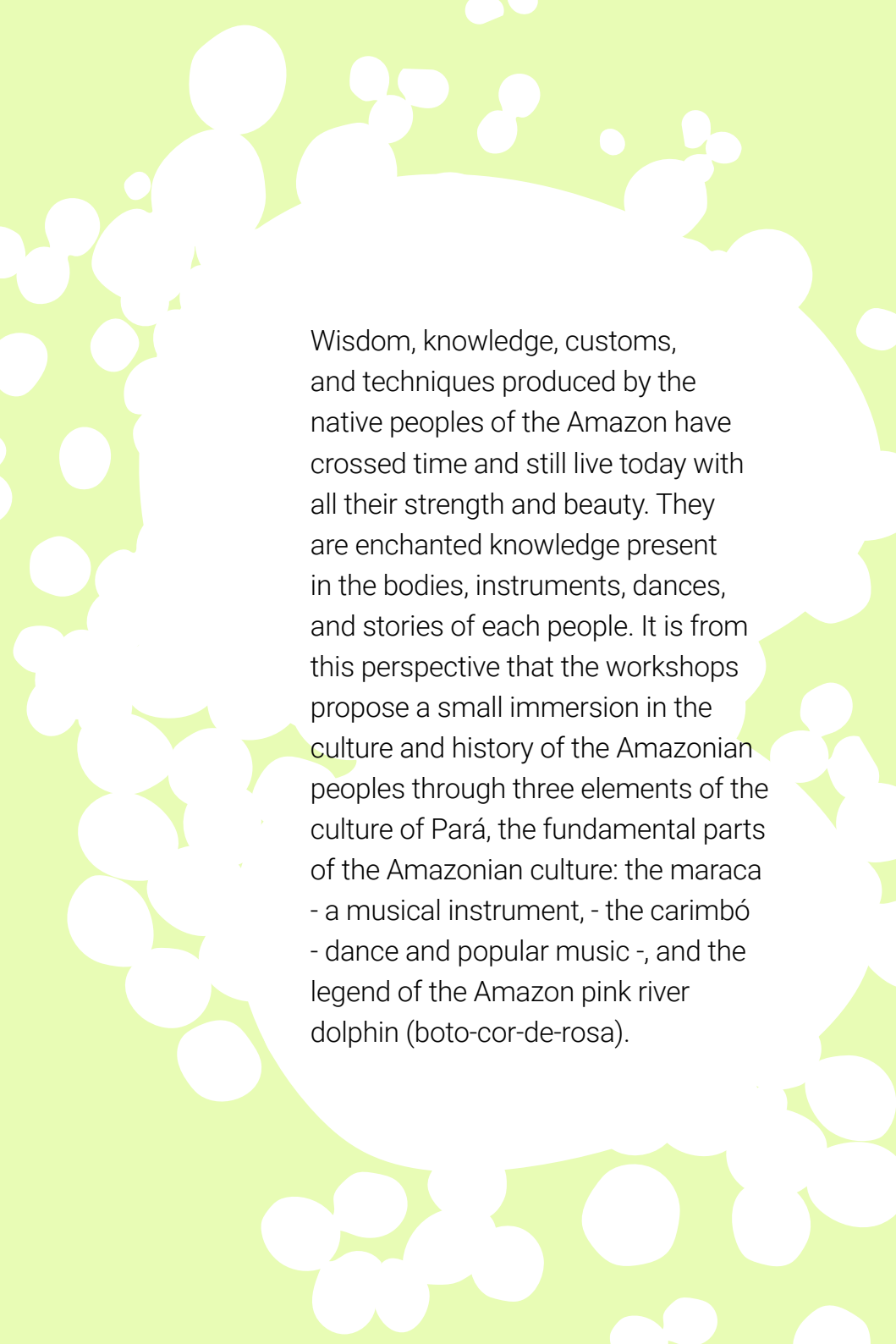
**EDUCATIONAL
MATERIAL**

3 TO 6 YEARS OLD



"Satellites cannot see the spirits of the forest, and modern technology is incapable of deciphering the deepest ancient secrets of the Indigenous people."

**MILLENARY AMAZON – EXPOSIÇÃO FRUTUROS
(FRUITURES EXHIBITION)**



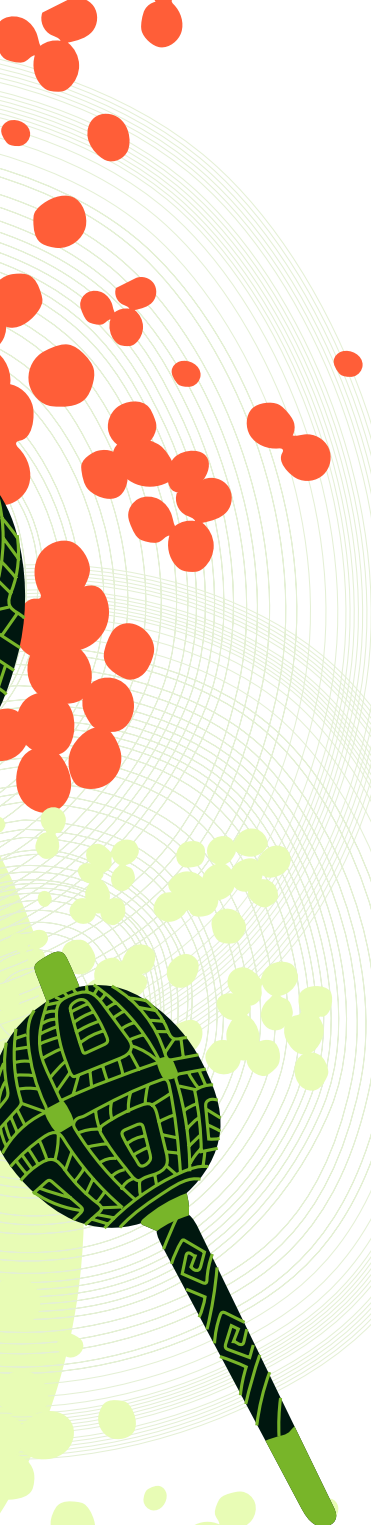
Wisdom, knowledge, customs, and techniques produced by the native peoples of the Amazon have crossed time and still live today with all their strength and beauty. They are enchanted knowledge present in the bodies, instruments, dances, and stories of each people. It is from this perspective that the workshops propose a small immersion in the culture and history of the Amazonian peoples through three elements of the culture of Pará, the fundamental parts of the Amazonian culture: the maraca - a musical instrument, - the carimbó - dance and popular music -, and the legend of the Amazon pink river dolphin (boto-cor-de-rosa).

WORKSHOP 1

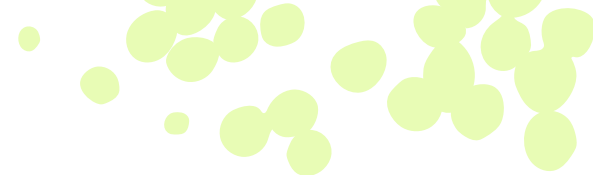
MY MARACA

And speaking of forest spirits, it is through these that we arrive at the first topic of our workshop: the maraca! A musical instrument present in the Indigenous cultures of Brazil, full of secrets and mysteries. They say, for example, that such an instrument, for the Tupinambás, would be responsible for receiving and reproducing the voice of the forest spirits, while for the Krikati, this would not be an instrument created by humans but by supernatural beings. It can be used in both festivities and healing rituals. Furthermore, we invite you to discover the charms of the sound of its seeds and of its rattling in the air!





For many scholars, the maraca is considered the first musical instrument of humanity. It concentrates and represents the origin of the world! It is the head, the womb, and the universe: round and emanating life with the rattling of its little seeds. In many cultures, this instrument is the first to be offered to children; its generic name is a rattle. Its structure is made of a gourd filled with seeds, attached to a wooden support, which, when shaken, reproduces a high-pitched percussive sound. It is part of our rich, popular culture, born in our Indigenous land. This is the instrument that we will learn how to make. Shall we?



The maraca, due to its relatively simple structure, does not require very specific equipment and techniques. It is a gourd filled with seeds attached to a hand holder. Therefore, to build the instrument, we will need three main items: a **Gourd, seeds, and a piece of wood or bamboo for its base.** We will also be able to use paints, strings, and ribbons to personalize each instrument. For seeds, we can also use: grains, small stones, rice, and beads.

An interesting possibility to work on children's listening sensitivity is to make maracas with different materials so that they can appreciate the several timbres each instrument makes.

MAKING THE INSTRUMENT

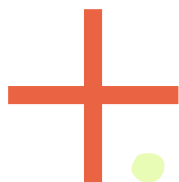
1

The first step in building our maraca is cleaning the gourd inside and out. For this, we must open a small hole to remove the seeds from the gourd and lightly sand the inner walls of it, water-wash the instrument and let it dry. We will use this same hole to attach the piece of wood or bamboo that we will use as support. Let us remember the whole must have the same diameter as the wood or bamboo support.



2

Next, the seeds that we have selected to use in our maraca must be added. Traditionally, job's tears (*capiá*) seeds, also known as *coix lacryma-jobiy*, or *meru*, are used, but regardless of the seeds chosen, they must be good at producing sound in the gourd.



3

After inserting the seeds/grains and stones, we must glue the piece of wood that will be the support to hold the instrument. Closing the seeds of the gourd inside it, it is important that the wood is glued tightly so as not to separate the gourd and so the seeds stay inside the instrument.


Materials:

- Gourds;
- Small wooden or bamboo sticks;
- Sanding;
- Seeds, stones, and beads;
- Paints, feathers, ribbons, and cords to decorate.


Tip: If you cannot easily find places where gourds can be harvested, they can be found in establishments called Casa do Norte (stores specialized in products from the North and Northeast of Brazil).



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES



1 • In addition to its making, **the customization of the maracas** made is a moment of great creation. Make available paints of natural origin or acrylic paint, markers, feathers, bamboo straw and whatever else can be imagined!



2 • Tell the children about the **origin of the instrument** and the mythology that it entails: The gourd and the seeds as metaphors, respectively, for the centers of creation of life: the universe and its beings, head and our ideas, womb and babies.

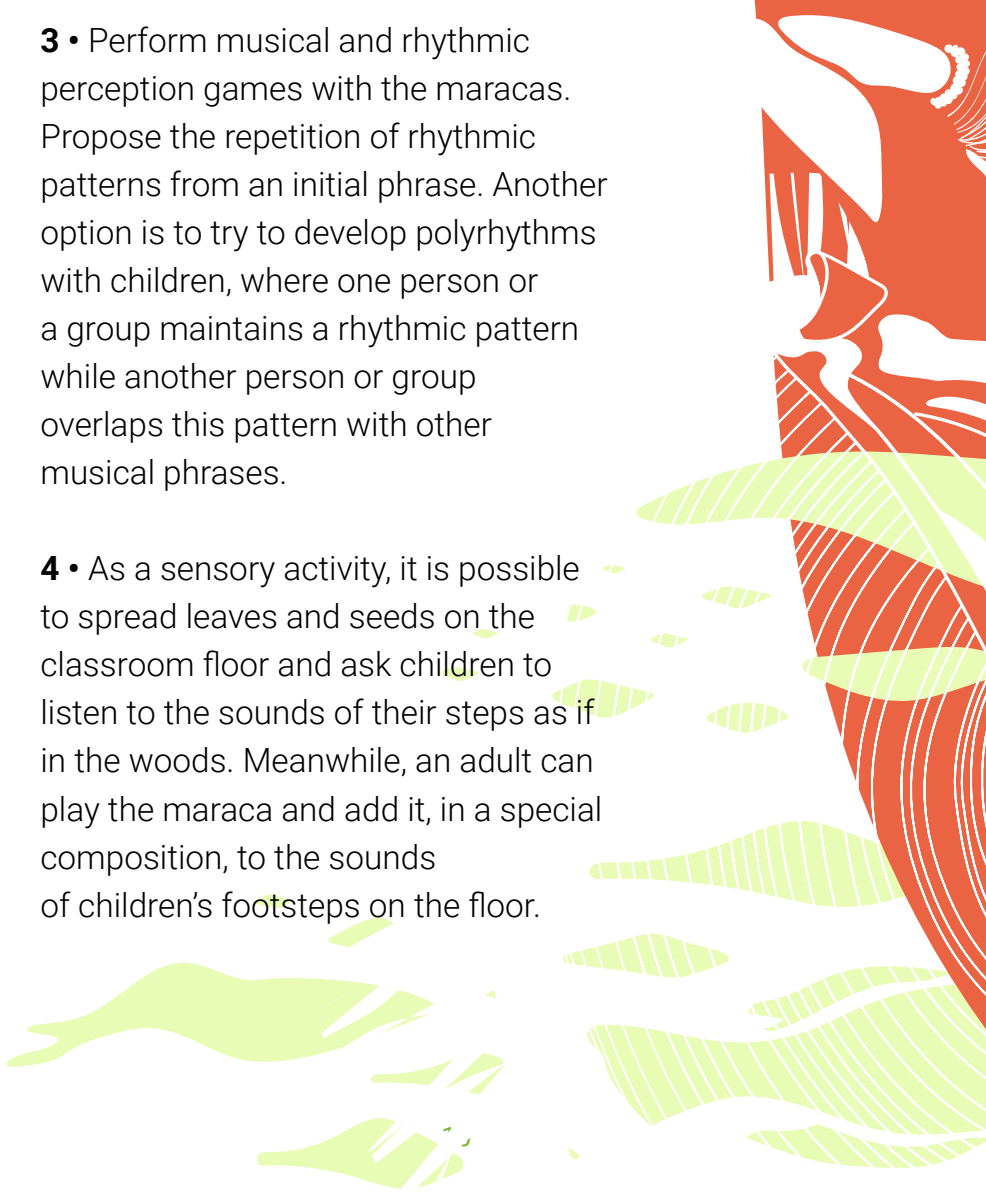


Tip for research on the instrument:

<http://periodicoseletronicos.ufma.br/index.php/cadernosdepesquisa/article/view/1047/690>

3 • Perform musical and rhythmic perception games with the maracas. Propose the repetition of rhythmic patterns from an initial phrase. Another option is to try to develop polyrhythms with children, where one person or a group maintains a rhythmic pattern while another person or group overlaps this pattern with other musical phrases.

4 • As a sensory activity, it is possible to spread leaves and seeds on the classroom floor and ask children to listen to the sounds of their steps as if in the woods. Meanwhile, an adult can play the maraca and add it, in a special composition, to the sounds of children's footsteps on the floor.





WORKSHOP 2

WHERE DOES THE AMAZON RIVER DOLPHIN LIVE?


How about getting to know more about a Brazilian artistic and cultural expression in which the maraca is present and is very characteristic? This is the case with Carimbó: from the tupi language korimbó, where “kori” means “hollow stick” and “m’bó”: “with a hole on it”. In other words, it is a hollow stick that produces sound. Carimbó is, therefore, a cultural manifestation that encompasses music and dance of Afro-indigenous Brazilian origin, created in the 17th century in the state of Pará. It is worth remembering that the state of Pará is located in the northern region of Brazil and is part of the Amazon region.



Carimbó is conducted by the main drums, known as curimbó, and has instrumentation also composed of other instruments such as guitar, bass, saxophones, flutes, banjo, guitars and the maraca itself, which is responsible for the rhythmic and high-pitched filling of the musical cells' characteristic of the genre.

Carimbó, as well as other cultural and artistic expressions influenced by African origins, such as capoeira and samba, was also criminalized and prohibited during the abolitionist period in Brazil, more specifically in the municipality of Belém. To give it some context, in 1880, Law No. 1.028 was created, called the “Code of Conducts of Belém”, which established that it was *“Prohibited, under penalty of a fine of 30,000 réis:*





*(...) Making noises, shouting and loud screams (...). Play drums or samba.
(...) Play drums, carimbó, or any other instrument that disturbs the peace at night."*

Despite the history of repression against the genre, the Carimbó is now recognized as a Cultural Heritage of Brazil and is one of the most popular rhythms in the country, with artists such as Dona Onete, Mestre Verequete, Mestre Pinduca, and many other groups as legitimate representatives of the culture from Pará. The lyrics and choirs sung at Carimbó portray the richness and uniqueness of the regional culture.

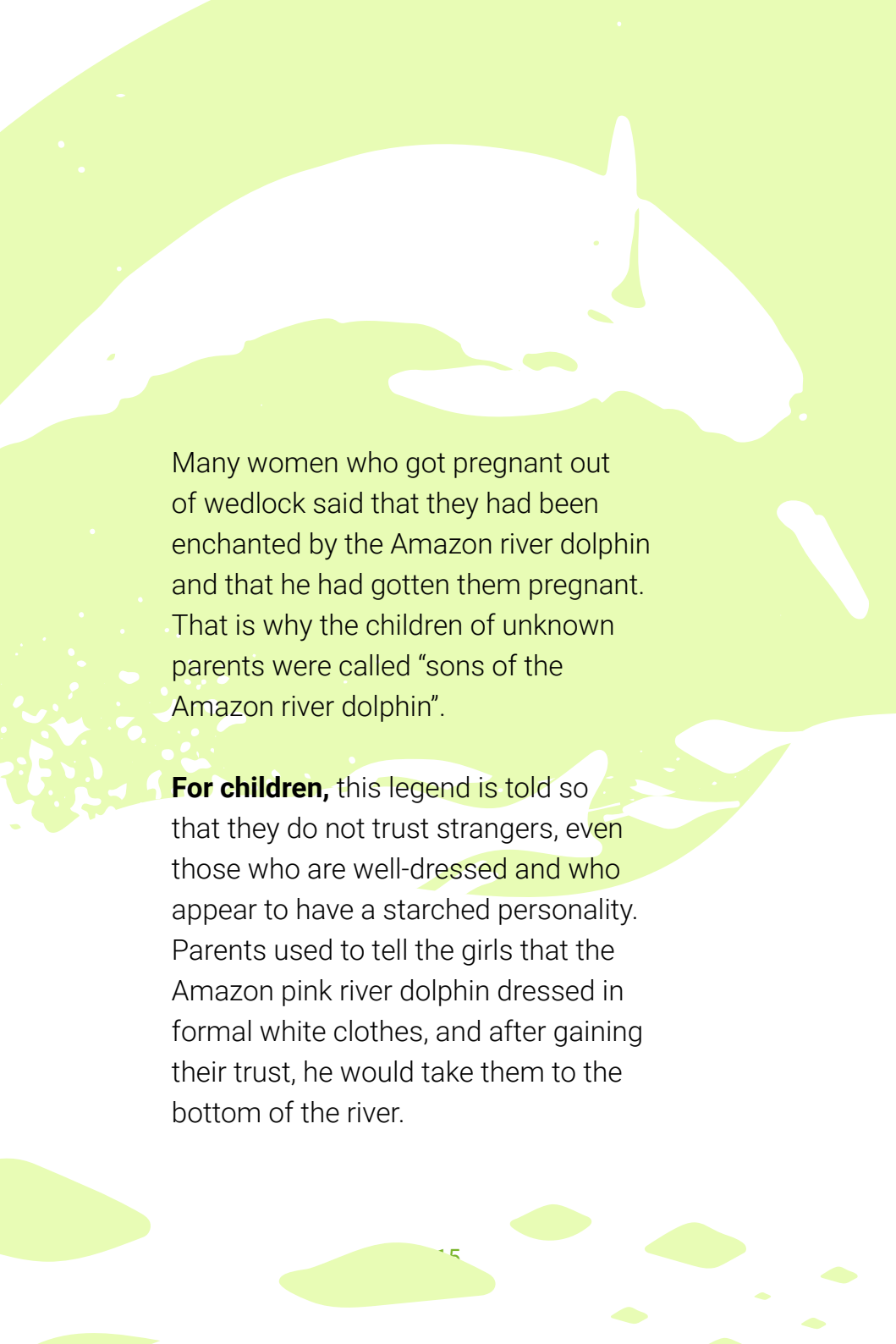


We bring here a carimbó called “Boto Namorador” (“Flirty Amazon river dolphin”), inspired by the legend of the Amazon pink river dolphin, typical of the Amazon region. The song composed and sung by Dona Onete is about one of the best-known popular legends in Brazil.



LEGEND OF THE AMAZON PINK RIVER DOLPHIN

It is said that the Amazon pink river dolphin arises from the Amazon River and transforms into a handsome man who goes out at night looking for unsuspecting girls to dance with. They say he wears a hat to hide the blowhole that all Amazon river dolphins have on top of their heads.



Many women who got pregnant out of wedlock said that they had been enchanted by the Amazon river dolphin and that he had gotten them pregnant. That is why the children of unknown parents were called “sons of the Amazon river dolphin”.

For children, this legend is told so that they do not trust strangers, even those who are well-dressed and who appear to have a starched personality. Parents used to tell the girls that the Amazon pink river dolphin dressed in formal white clothes, and after gaining their trust, he would take them to the bottom of the river.

LET'S SEE THE MUSIC!

Where does the Amazon river dolphin live?

He lives in the river, he lives in the sea

Where does the Amazon river dolphin live?

He lives in the river, he lives in the sea

The Amazon river dolphin dances when the tide is high

The Amazon river dolphin dances when the tide is high

When the sea sprays, he giggles by

When the sea sprays, he giggles by

They say a handsome man

Comes to land for a romance

They say a handsome man

Comes to land to dance

All dressed in white

To dance with Miss Sinhá

All dressed in white

To dance with Miss láia

All dressed in white

To dance with Miss Maria

A beautiful tale someone told me

That the pink Amazon river dolphin used to come

A beautiful tale someone told me

That the pink Amazon river dolphin used to come

To land for a romance

From the waters of Maiauatá

Comes to land to dance

From the waters of Maiauatá

Comes to land for a romance

From the waters of Maiauatá

O, fisherman, throw your net out now



To catch him
In the waters of Anapu
In the waters of Pindobal
An Amazon river dolphin was caught on the net now
Giggling high and high
There is an Amazon river dolphin surrounding us all
Giggling high and high

It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters
of Maiauatá

It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters
of Maiauatá

The seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters of
Maiauatá

It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters
of Maiauatá

Where does the Amazon river dolphin live?

He lives in the river, he lives in the sea

Where does the Amazon river dolphin live?

He lives in the river, he lives in the sea

The Amazon river dolphin dances when the tide is high

The Amazon river dolphin dances when the tide is high

When the sea sprays, he giggles by

When the sea sprays, he giggles by

When the sea sprays, he giggles by

When the sea sprays, he giggles by

It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters
of Maiauatá

It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters
of Maiauatá...

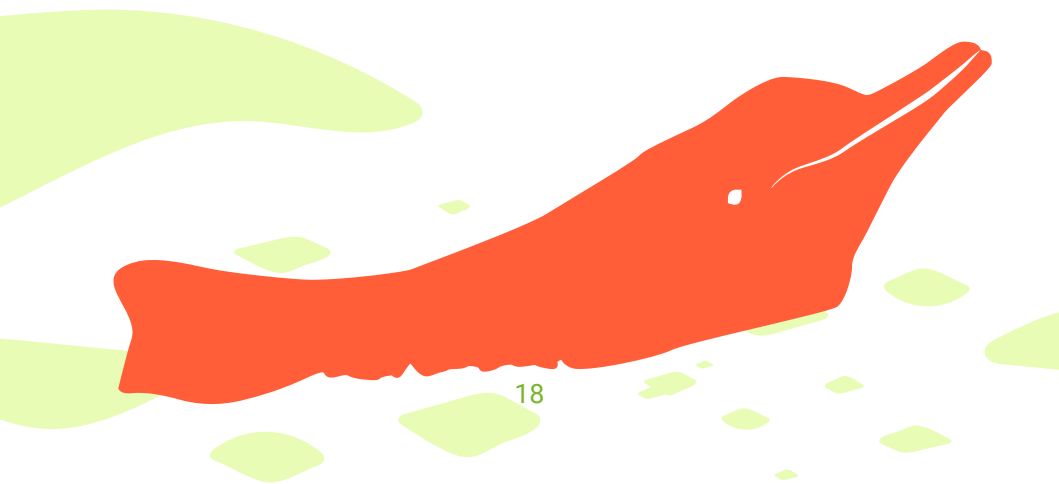
O, that seducer Amazon river dolphin

*That jumped to the land to enjoy the parties at the riverside houses
Dancing all night on, and then he is gone
All women there so in love with him
There are many Amazon river dolphins out there: Tucuxi, the pink
one and so on from the waters of Maiauatá
It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters of
Maiauatá
But the pink one is the seducer Amazon river dolphin
It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin...
The Amazon river dolphin is enchanted
And you see his charm in the rivers and streams
Of our Brazil
It is that seducer Amazon river dolphin from the waters of
Maiauatá...*

Dona Onete - Boto Namorado

(on behalf of Som Livre – Dona Onete's Song)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HVZca6nmZsc>



SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

1 • We propose that active listening to the music be done after building the Amazon river dolphin image with the children. What is an Amazon river dolphin? Where does it live? How does it swim? After building the image of the Amazon river dolphin together, reproduces the song, proposing that the children dance and express themselves freely to the sound of the carimbó.

2 • Tell the children the legend of the Amazon river dolphin. It is interesting adding to the narration of the legend that the Amazon pink river dolphin is an animal at risk of becoming extinct due to its illegal fishing. Its extinction would be a great loss as it is considered a great friend of fishermen in the Amazon region.

The Amazon pink river dolphins are known for showing up during storms and guiding ships. Enriching the legend with this information will make your narrative much more affective and special!

Other legends of the Amazon region:

The taxi lady - Urban Legend (PA)

Legend of Açaí - Indigenous origin

(PA) <https://www.todamateria.com.br/lenda-acai/>

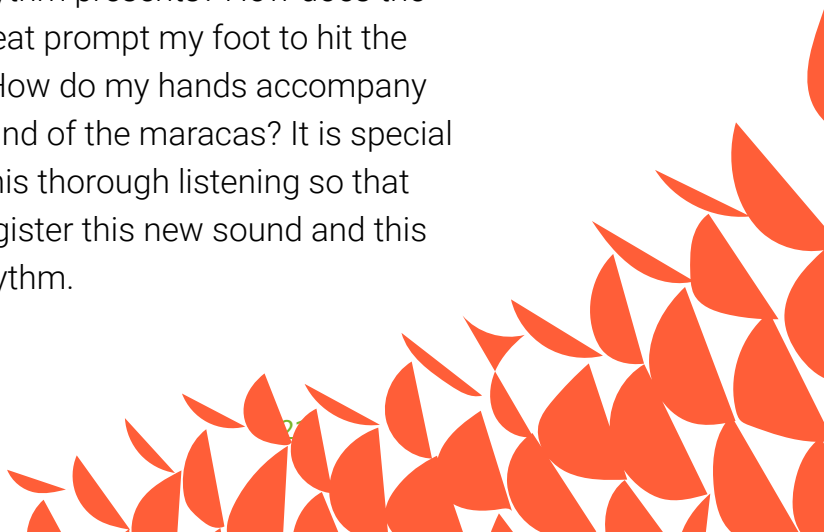
Legend of Caipora: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/caipora/>

Legend of Curupira: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/curupira/>

Legend of the big snake: <https://www.todamateria.com.br/lenda-da-cobra-grande/>

3 • From the stories and legends of Brazilian folklore, think about creating drawings of these mythological figures and the scenarios of these stories. What would it be like to draw the figure of the Amazon river dolphin, thinking about its mythological existence? A fish-man who is neither a mermaid nor a “merman”. What would his hands, face and feet look like?

4 • Search and make available other carimbó artists and songs. Is it possible to discriminate the different types of sounds and rhythms that this new rhythm presents? How does the drumbeat prompt my foot to hit the floor? How do my hands accompany the sound of the maracas? It is special to do this thorough listening so that they register this new sound and this new rhythm.



CARIMBÓS SUGGESTIONS:

1 • Silvan Galvão - Filho do Rio

Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a-NdeTWT93Q>

2 • Guerreira Surara - Suraras do Tapajós

Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r8xQjqCG-c8&t=129s>

3 • Mestre Pinduca - Sinhá Pureza

Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24sheDSImpY>

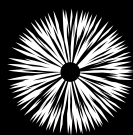


4 • Dona Onete - No meio do Pitiú

Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CkFpmCP-R04&ab_channel=DonaOnete

5 • Grupo Carimbó do Pará

Available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FrfgXWDWoms&ab_channel=Carimb%C3%B3DoPar%C3%A1



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