



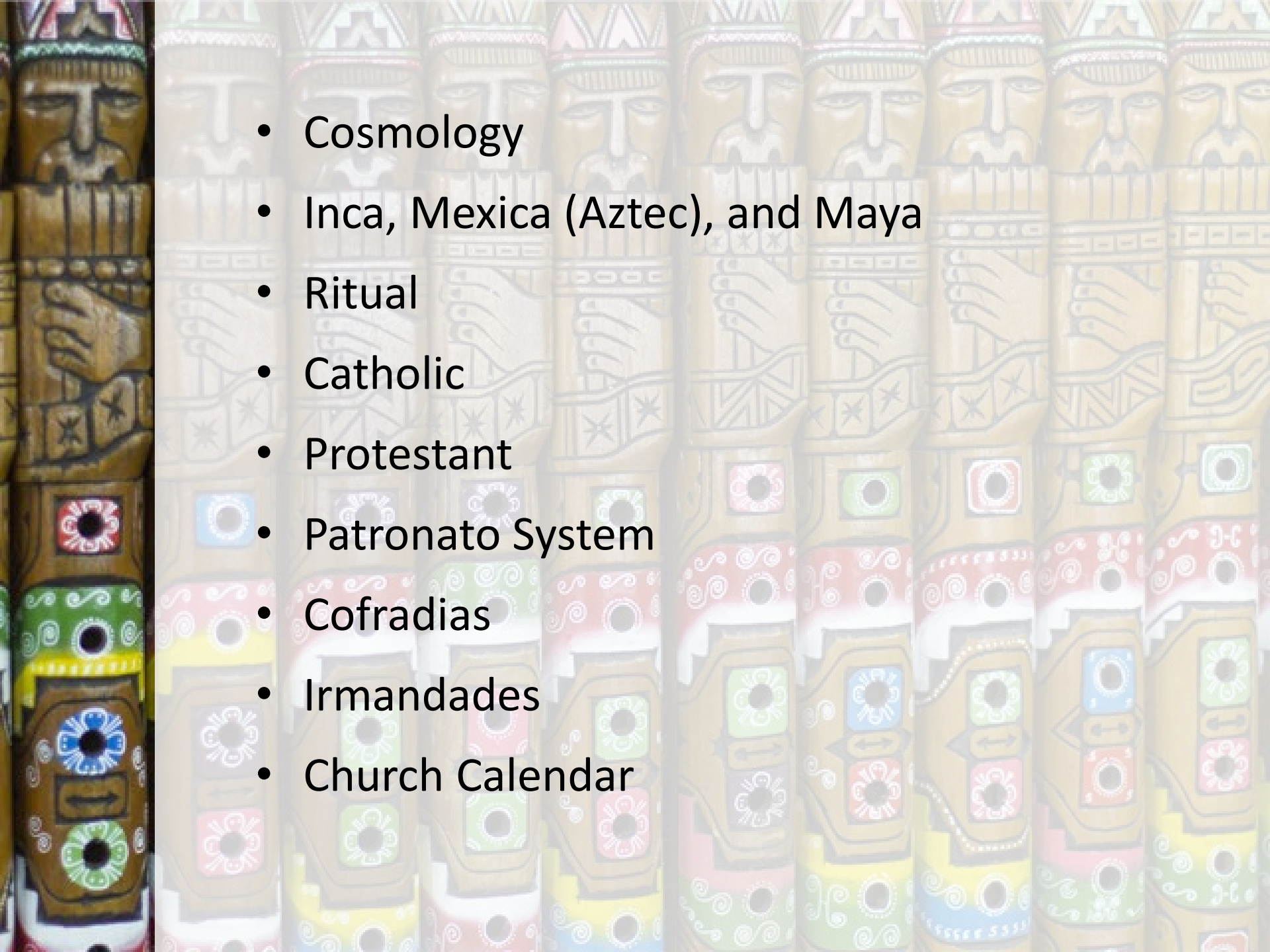
Ritual Music and the Religious Music of Latin America







Terms



- 
- Cosmology
 - Inca, Mexica (Aztec), and Maya
 - Ritual
 - Catholic
 - Protestant
 - Patronato System
 - Cofradias
 - Irmandades
 - Church Calendar

- 
- Mass
 - Kyrie
 - Gloria
 - Credo
 - Sanctus
 - Agnus Dei
 - Proper
 - Ordinary
 - Communion
 - Divine Office
 - Matins

- 
- A cappella
 - Polyphony
 - Plainchant
 - Chant
 - Villiancico



Ritual Music

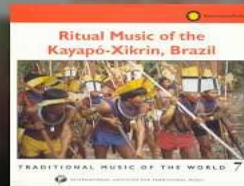


The background features a repeating pattern of stylized, colorful faces and symbols. The faces are arranged in vertical columns, each with unique features like different colored eyes, mouths, and headgear. The symbols include geometric shapes, floral motifs, and abstract patterns in various colors like red, green, blue, and yellow. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional Mesoamerican art.

Cosmology

- Inca, Mexica (Aztec), and Maya peoples
- Cosmology is similar to religion as it explains how the universe came to be
- Musicians and music were held in high regard, especially for rituals
- Instruments were often used, including flutes, drums, rattles, and the like

“Nhuiti ngrere” (Large Hummingbird’s Chant”



Nhioik: Ngrere, Min Ngrere,
Nhuti Ngrere

Group of Xikrin men

Traditional Music of the World, Vol. 7:
Ritual Music of The Kayapó-Xikrin, Brazil

Celebration of the Ox

- Sacred music dramas of the Catholic church were vital during colonization
- Bumba-meu-boi
- Toadas
- Parades
- Parintins
- “Passaro sonhador” (Dreamer Bird)



Colonization



How did colonization start?

- ❖ Christopher Columbus, 1492
 - ❖ Spain and Portugal soon follow suit
- ❖ Mexica (Aztec) Empire
 - ❖ Cortes conquers, 1519
 - ❖ Could say this was the beginning of the conquest of the mainland
- ❖ Incas
 - ❖ Pizarro took control of Cuzco
- ❖ Spain gives local control to its holdings
- ❖ Portugal wants materials of its new territories



Catholicism

- ❖ The Patronato System

- ❖ Papal bull

- ❖ Gave the Crown authority to control clergy in its territories

- ❖ Cofradias and irmandades

- ❖ Non-clergy (lay) brotherhoods

- ❖ The seasons of the church calendar are inverted

- ❖ Easter lands in the fall, rather than spring, due to Latin America being in the Southern Hemisphere

- ❖ This brings new traditions

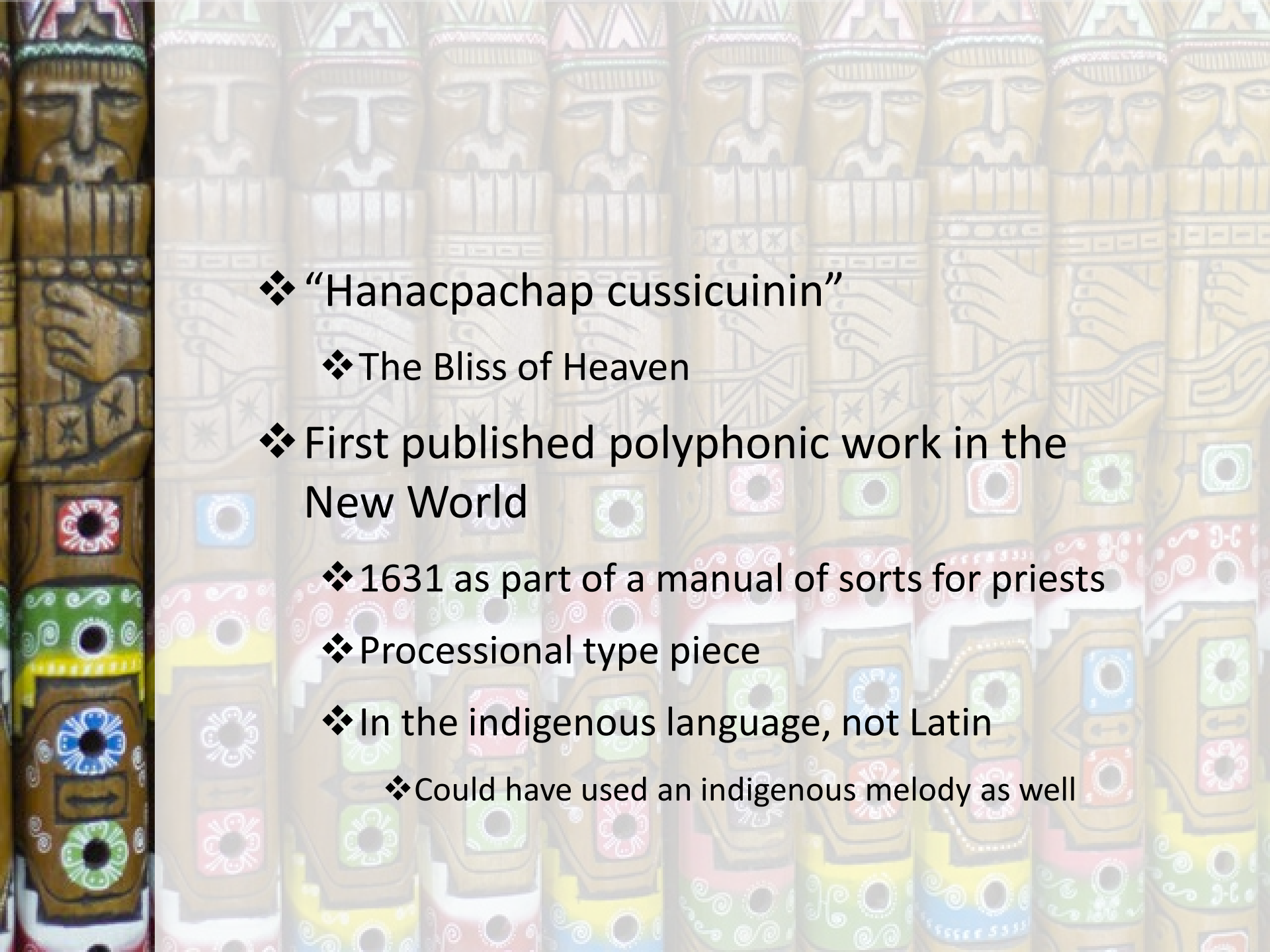
Conversion

- Latin was sometimes put aside as the language of the church
 - It was thought that by putting music in native tongues, the virtues of Catholicism would be seen
- Keep in mind that when Cortez was sent to take over what we know as Mexico, he took religious persons with him
- Florentine Codex
 - Most famous manuscript of the book “Historia general de las cosas de la Nueva Espana” or “General History of ghe Things of New Spain”



The Music



- 
- ❖ “Hanacpachap cussicuinin”
 - ❖ The Bliss of Heaven
 - ❖ First published polyphonic work in the New World
 - ❖ 1631 as part of a manual of sorts for priests
 - ❖ Processional type piece
 - ❖ In the indigenous language, not Latin
 - ❖ Could have used an indigenous melody as well

The Catholic Mass

- ❖ Ordinary
 - ❖ Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei
- ❖ Proper
 - ❖ Introit, Gradual, Alleluia, Offertory, Communion
 - ❖ Used for high holy days such as Christmas
- ❖ A cappella

“Credo”
from *Missa Ego flos campi*



“Cancion Re Sol Dixit Dominus” Francisco Lopez Capillas



“Convidando Esta la Noche Juan Garcia de Zepedes



The Villancico

- ❖ Lively dance like
 - ❖ Often has a “two against three”
- ❖ Religious, non-liturgical text
 - ❖ Often includes percussion
- ❖ Divine Office
 - ❖ Daily prayers and rituals
- ❖ Matins
 - ❖ The first of the eight daily prayers of the Divine Office



Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz

- ❖ Prolific writer of villancico text
- ❖ Nun at Convent of San Geronimo
- ❖ A liberal order of nuns, music was very important along with other studies
- ❖ She felt that men and women were equal
 - ❖ A direct clash with the church
 - ❖ Her association with the church may have saved her from the Inquisition

Madre, la de los primores



The background features a repeating pattern of stylized, colorful faces and symbols. The faces are rendered in various colors like brown, green, blue, and yellow, with some having intricate patterns on their heads. The symbols include geometric shapes, floral motifs, and abstract designs. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional indigenous art.

Music of the Missionaries

- ❖ Two important collections in Bolivia
 - ❖ The first contains music of the missions San Rafael and Santa Ana
 - ❖ The second contains manuscripts of the Jesuits and their work with the Moxos Indians
- ❖ The collections also include pieces by European composers
 - ❖ Domenico Zipoli

Domenico Zipoli

- ❖ Italian born Jesuit
- ❖ Came to Argentina in 1717
- ❖ 14 of his works are included in the Bolivian collections
- ❖ Compare his music to that of J.S. Bach