

Program for May 6th
Arabian Nights in Spain

3 ~~Andalusia's~~ Cancion Arabe introduction

4 Legend of the Old Moorish Castle Abd al Rahman I
~~Cancion Arabe~~

6 Cordoba Rahman III

(23) 5 Danza orientali

5 Sevilla

King Mutamid (1068-1091)

3 ~~Cancion Arabe~~ or ~~some~~ ~~Some~~ En all Alhambra
6 Granada 1258

3 Generalife

(22) 4 Zambra

6 Sevencata Arabe

Arabian Nights in Spain

In 711 A.D. a Berber chieftain from Africa and his Syrian army of 12,000, crossed a narrow body of water and landed without opposition not far from where the Pillars of Hercules had once stood (Cadiz). The enormous Rock where the landing took place still bears the name of the chieftain - Gibraltar.

Soon after Tariq's initial advance, another larger body of men joined him and gradually, one portion of Spain after another, succumbed to the Arabian invasion almost with a stroke.

PRELUDE

We are going to open our program with the Prelude from the Suite España by Isaac Albéniz. The Prelude strongly reflects the kind of musical ^{influence} that the Arabs brought to Spain. Its sound evokes the austere ^{Arabian} desert & exotic palaces of Baghdad with their beautiful veiled ladies of the harem.

In 758 A.D. the first Arabian Dynasty was established in Spain at Cordoba. The kings who ruled Cordoba during their time was Abdur Rahman I.

When Abdur was 20, his grandfather's dynasty at Damascus was overthrown. The entire family was murdered except for Abdur & his brother who were not in the palace at that moment. Hunted from village to village the two brothers were finally trapped at the edge of a river.

of life. In com. to Sev. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~entertaining~~ ^{entertaining} upon the music & poetry they found
they make an enor. cont. to Spain's cult. history.

SEVILLA

Following the Arabian custom, another splendid palace was built at Sevilla. ~~Like~~ ^{Like} the palace at Cordoba it too ~~was~~ ^{was} a place of magnificence & power with its ornately decorated ceilings & beautiful columns of Moroccan green & Tunisian blue. Chinese porcelain was used to serve ^{the} food which consisted mostly of fruits & vegetables. Wine was the preferred beverage ^{at the caliph's table} though it was prohibited by the Islamic religious ^{law} to ~~partake~~.

Put As with Cordoba the court of Sevilla also had its own distinctive high culture. ~~Let us go now to the Caliphate of Sevilla & enjoy the above & warmth~~ ^{warmth} & indulgence of this court as we listen to the evening's entertainment.

Sevilla too ^{during the time of the} ~~was~~ ^{was} a beautiful city & was a ~~Arab~~ ^{Arabs}. As with Cordoba ~~the court of Sevilla also had its own~~ ^{own} distinctive high culture. ~~It had a rich history of the Kings of Sev. who ruled Sevilla were of Arab descent. It only had instruments made for Sev. At Mutamid which Arabian poets came to the city in large numbers.~~ ^{Arabian poets came to the city in large numbers.} ~~They made an enormous contribution to the cultural history of Sevilla's kings were poets.~~ ^{They made an enormous contribution to the cultural history of Sevilla's kings were poets.}

CANCION ARABE

such king with Al Mutamid (1068-1091), his Andalusian Love Poetry was exquisite. Here is his beautiful Night by the River. This special genre of the Arabian poets was called (SUFEM) Andalusian Love Poetry.

This is the poem written by the King whose palace ^{we have just visited} ~~Arabian~~ ^{Arabian}. ~~Let us go now to the Palace at~~ ^{Let us go now to the Palace at} Granada & Menesalife. Sevilla. The evening meal is in progress. The atmosphere is ~~one of~~ ^{filled with} ~~joy & expectation~~ ^{excitement} for this evening the King will recite one of his new love poems. The ~~alevia is broken momentarily~~ ^{alevia is broken momentarily} with a plaintive melody played by one of the musicians behind a curtain which separated the King from his chosen entertainers. From behind the curtain which sep. the King from his chosen entertainers musicians tune their ins- ^{for the} ~~struments~~ ^{struments} ~~to begin the~~ ^{to begin the} ~~concert~~ ^{concert} ~~at Sevilla~~ ^{at Sevilla}.

GRANADA

Prelude

We are going to open our program with the Prelude from the Suite Españole by Isaac Albéniz. The Prelude strongly reflects the kernel of music that the Arabs brought to Spain especially with respect to the sound of which ~~was~~ ^{exists} ~~as~~ ^{as} mysterious, mysterious, mysterious, a mysterious ~~as~~ ^{as} the desert ~~or~~ ^{and} ~~symptoms~~ ^{of} an exotic ~~as~~ ^{as} the Caliph's palace, the exoticism of the beautiful rebel dancers who entertained the Caliph at his palace.

AFTER Rahman's Escape Legend of the Old Moorish Castle

During the time of the Arab occupation in ~~Spain~~ ^{Spain} there were many legends ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~surrounded~~ ^{surrounded} ~~the~~ ^{various} castles and towers ~~throughout~~ ^{throughout} Spain ~~One~~ ^{One} ~~such~~ ^{such} legend had to do with a particular castle ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ Andalusia known as the old Moorish Castle. as the Castle of the Moors. Travelers who passed by this castle were in the habit of ~~disappearance~~ ^{disappearance}

Once upon a time there was a travelling lute player who came upon a very old castle somewhere in Andalusia. As he draws near to the castle he hears a mournful sound. At first he thinks it is the wind. He looked up at the castle parapets but he sees nothing.

Strumming his guitar but with much less bravado he decides to cross the drawbridge which has been let down silently & mysteriously. ~~He~~ ^{He} ~~hears~~ ^{hears} the ~~mournful~~ ^{mournful} sound again. This time it pierces ~~him~~ ^{him} ~~to~~ ^{to} his soul.

As he approaches the massive wooden doors they begin to open slowly. He enters the courtyard. His heart is pounding. The courtyard is empty. There's no one there. He has heard strange tales about this castle. ~~Will~~ ^{Will} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~recovered~~ ^{recovered} ~~graciously~~ ^{graciously} or will he too be ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~wonder~~ ^{wonder} ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~whether~~ ^{whether} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~recovered~~ ^{recovered} ~~graciously~~ ^{graciously} or ~~whether~~ ^{whether} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~too~~ ^{too} ~~be~~ ^{be}

CORDUBA

The Kingdom Under Arabic domination Spain continued to prosper. of Cordoba was the most of expression of this prosperity.

During the 9 & 10th centuries Cordoba had 200,000 homes, 600 mosques & 900 public baths. The streets were paved & there was piped water. Houses were white washed regularly - ~~this~~ ^{which is still a custom in Andalusia} ~~is still a custom in Andalusia~~. Each home had ^{an} a small patio filled with flowers & fountains. This tradition, too, has continued.

The palace of Abdur Rahman the II ^{built just outside the city} was sumptuous & by this time the Great Mosque begun by Abdur the I boasted 41 doors & 1900 columns of marble & jasper. ^{carved from} The mosque was lit ^{with} hundreds of lamps made of silver.

A famous Arab ^{named Ziryab} musician had also come to Cordoba from Baghdad ^{where he got contr.} His name was Ziryab. In addition to ~~bringing~~ ^{innovative} Arabian-oriental musical influences ^{which he brought with him} Ziryab introduced many ^{new ideas} to Andalusia. For the ladies he suggested plaiting their hair with henna & changing to lighter pastel colored clothing for the hotter weather. Fine dishes & cutlery were also introduced. He was an excellent chef & introduced a special cake that is still made in Toledo.

Let us go now to Cordoba ^{in the silence of the night} & breathe in the fragrance of roseman & orange blossoms as we walk through the ~~quiet~~ ^{quiet} streets while the palm trees ^{sway} in the distance a ^{melancholic} ^{plaintive} song.

keep

Arabian Nights in Spain

For Mar 6/01

In 711 A.D. a Berber chieftain & his Syrian army of 12,000 ~~men~~ ^{troops} crossed a narrow body of water & landed ~~at the Pillars of Hercules~~ ^{at the Pillars of Hercules} ~~where the Pillars of Hercules had once stood~~ ^{where the Pillars of Hercules had once stood} with an enormous force ~~where the Berber chieftain named~~ ^{where the Berber chieftain named} ~~himself, Gibraltor.~~ ^{himself, Gibraltor.} For the next 9 centuries the Arabs spread across Andalusia, replaced barbaric rule with tolerance toward all & introduced exquisite poetry, exotic dancing & new musical concepts, as well as the sciences & mathematics.

Many of the Arabian rulers loved music & were excellent poets. One such king was ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Maum~~ ^{Maum} ~~al Rashid.~~ ^{al Rashid.} In his sumptuous palace ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~he~~ ^{he} kept singers & musicians - ~~each~~ ^{each} ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~a~~ ^a ~~different~~ ^{different} ~~style~~ ^{style} of each. ~~Each~~ ^{Each} ~~performer~~ ^{performer} had his ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~special~~ ^{special} ~~day~~ ^{day} to perform. Sometimes the king would hold a competition & best performance was always lavishly ~~well~~ ^{well} rewarded. For the concerts, the performers had to go behind a curtain.

One of Maum al Rashid's musicians was named Ishaq. First to introduce program notes about songs he had composed. The king loved the stories that surrounded the songs. He also told the musicians ~~what~~ ^{what} ~~kind~~ ^{kind} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~songs~~ ^{songs} he wanted - sad, joyous, dramatic or valiant. ~~There is such a story~~ ^{There is such a story} ~~of the Moorish Castle~~ ^{of the Moorish Castle} ~~of Cordoba~~ ^{of Cordoba}

CORDOBA - King Abdur Rahman II was the monarch who did the most for music in Spain. In addition to 3 beautiful women he had a distinguished musician named Ziryab. ~~because~~ ^{because} of his dark coloring he was nicknamed The Blackbird.

Story - Abdur's sole survivor of the House of Umayya. Having been warned that his family was to be put to the sword he jumped into the river outside of the Palace with

Play

GRANADIA

GRANADA

The Kingdom of Granada was established in 1238 & was considered to be the richest & most opulent of all the Arabian Caliphates were to be constructed in Spain.

The great Arabian Palace known as the Alhambra was in itself, an architectural marvel. The Arabs had, by this time learned ^{how to} balance the heavier masses on top of ^{narrow} delicate columns. Constructed from brick it was richly decorated with stucco.

~~The~~ The Palace ^{also} had two Royal courtyards. whose main focus were pools of water surrounded by ^{exquisite} gardens.

Inside the Palace ^{upon the walls} one of the poets of Granada ^{the Alhambra} had been employed ^{to write} some of his poems. At his ^{own} request a artistic ^{work} was ^{carved} into the wall. ^{and can still be seen} ^{in the Alhambra}

Let us go now to the Alhambra. A lute is softly playing ^{behind some curtains} as the gentle ^{evening} breezes blow through the ^{other} windows & doors, cooling the Palace down ^{from the heat of the day}. The sound of water ^{trickling} into the pools can be heard in the outer courtyards. ^{The King has asked Ibn Zamarril to create some of his poetry}

Am The Alhambra (in place of Torre.)

Adjoining the Palace were exotic gardens ^{which} contained ^{diverse} species of flowers, shrubs, trees & plants from all over the world. They were a peaceful & harmonious haven for the ^{high women of} court who spend their leisure hours strolling along shaded paths amid cascading fountains & quiet pools of water.

Sevilla

3

Arabian Nights in Spain

She tossed her robe that I might see
Her body, lissom as a tree
The calyx opened in their hour
And oh, the beauty of my flower!

- ③ Beautiful women mostly slaves from ^{harem} conquests were also a part of the Arabian court. Some were excellent instrumentalists others were famous singers & all knew how to dance & please their Monarch.

- ① After spending a night with one of his harem ladies some of the kings composed poetry. One such king who was the Monarch of Sevilla ^{bet 1068-1091} was ^{Al-Mu'tamid} Al Mu'tamid. Here is his ^{long poem} Night ^{at} the River

ABOUT SEVILLA

- ② Like Cordoba Sevilla was a beautiful city. It was also a center of culture & learning. It had a rich history to which Arab poets came & did so doing enlarged that history & made an enormous contribution to it. At no time did they demolish anything they had found.

One of the Kings

info

History of Cordoba Arab People

Howami
Pages 28, 42, 47, 53, 54, 95, 118, 119, 125, 138, 189, 191, 195-4
198, 212

Arab capital of Spain during the Umayyad Period.
Great mosque built.

Berber & Arabs first landed in Spain 710 A.D. Created a ~~successor~~ dynasty that ruled for almost 300 yrs called the Umayyad Dynasty - Cordoba was the capital. Lying on the Guadalquivir Rio it was a perfect ~~meeting~~ meeting place for markets & exchanging produce.

The Caliph built his magnificent palace outside of Cordoba & owned no state supported by a fine irrigation system. Thanks to the Arabs Cordoba became prosperous. The Arabs were extremely tolerant & with the introduction of one common language ARABIC helped to create a distinctive Andalusian consciousness & society. This ^{separate} distinction was also expressed by the ^{Arabs} ~~king~~ assuming the title of Caliph.

10th & 11th cent. 1/4 million people in Cordoba.

2 The Palace of the Caliph was ^{usually} very secluded. There was a harem for his women & women courts for the palace slaves & for his own family. It was however a place of magnificence & power.

Expensive stone, walls doors ceilings ^{usually} decorated green & Tunisian blue favoured colours. Walls plastered & stucco with exquisite floral designs. Stone was sculpted with calligraphic & floral motifs. Walls covered with hangings, copper oil lamps & bronzes.

inscriptions of Arabic lang.

or geometric motifs

GRANADA

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①

The most impressive palace ever to be built during time of the Arabs ^{in Spain} was constructed at Granada in the 13th cent. ① Architectural marvel as Arabs had learned to balance heavier pieces on top of narrow columns.

Had two Royal Courtyards, pools of water main focus - surrounded by gardens.

Palace constructed from brick richly decorated with stucco. Gardens adjacent Palace called Alhambra.

Garden very important in the Andalusian life style. Usually contained pools or fountains surrounded by carefully planted flowers, trees & shrubs.

SEVILLA

Following the Arabian custom ^{Another splendid} ~~King dom was~~
~~Arabian-Andalusian~~ ^{was established at} ~~palace~~ ^{Sevilla} ~~was built~~ ^{at} ~~Sevilla~~, ^{the} ~~city~~
 The King of Sevilla, during the 11th century was
 Al Mu'tamid.

its famous towers like Cordoba, Sevilla was also a beautiful city with its streets lined with palm trees, the Plaza de la Giralda - ^{center of} culture & learning.
 Sevilla's rich history drew many Arabian poets, ^{not only} ~~the~~ city's history ^{but also} made an enormous contribution to it. ^{the existing} Spanish culture ^{through} its music & dance.

The King ^{who ruled Sevilla in 1068} was ^{an} excellent poet, ^{And although} some of his actions were very cruel, his poetry was exquisite. ^{His favorite form was} ~~the new genre~~ ^{known as} Andalusian Love Poetry. ~~Since the 12th century~~ poetry was to play an important role in Spain's culture.

Let us go now to the ^{scene} ~~palace~~ of King Mutamid. The evening meal is in progress. ^{Large} ~~platters~~ ^{change} ~~of~~ ^{plates} ~~of~~ ^{of} fruits & vegetables cooked in olive oil are being brought in. ^{Spanish} ~~wine~~ ^{is poured} into the ^{golden} ~~chalice~~ ^{chalice}.
 There is an air of excitement for tonight the King will recite one of his ^{latest} ~~poems~~ ^{poems} entitled ~~Night on the River~~ ^{with a new} ~~one~~ ^{of} his beautiful ^{conversations}.

Not just a mongrel ~~the~~ ^{are} ~~guests~~ ^{will} ~~be~~ ^{entertained} by a beautiful Spanish dancer who ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~dance~~ ^{the} ~~Sevillanas~~ ^{Sevillanas} ~~a~~ ^{accompany} ~~herself~~ ^{with} ~~something~~ ^{new} ~~called~~ ^{the} ~~castanets~~ ^{castanets}.
 who will perform one of the ancient dances of Andalusia ^a ~~accompany~~ ^{herself} with little wooden clappers called ~~castanets~~.