THREE FAITHS EAGAN OUTREACH, 3-28-14  
  
Sephardic Song:***“Cuando’l Rey Nimród”*** (A.K.A. “***Cuando I”***)

Greetings, introductions, brief explanation of program theme: music from Medieval Spain. Ask participants what ideas and images the word “Medieval” brings to their minds. Invite them to identify the language of this song. Introduce the word “chant” and the practice/idea of chanting and how it is featured in many cultures and spiritual traditions.

Latin chant, men: ***Alleluia: O Patriarcha pauperum***   
Latin chant, women: ***Cives caelestis patriae*** (two tutti verses, a cappella or with psaltery)  
Ask participants what this music reminds them of, and what kind of place this music might be performed in. Explain the use of Latin chant in the Christian faith.  Invite them to identify the language of this song, explain a “dead” language. Depending on age group, we usually identify and discuss the so-called “Romance” languages.  Invite to learn a Latin chant together:

Latin chant for all ***“Nicolaus Pontifex”***(Kathy teaches refrain, JS solo and hurdy, all sing refrain with audience)

***Jordan introduce hurdy***

Hebrew Chant: **“*Mismor L’David”***(men, *a cappella*)

Invite participants to identify the language of this song (age permitting), invite them to share their impressions of this music – was it similar to and/or different from the Latin chant? Explain the use of Hebrew chant in the Jewish faith. In what parts of the word do people speak Hebrew today?

Sephardic Song: **“*Coplas de las Flores”***(all musicians)

***David introduce oud***

Sephardic Song: **“*Porke Yorash”***(all musicians)

Invite participants to identify the language of this song, invite them to share their impressions of this music. Explain that Ladino is a mixture of Hebrew and Spanish and was spoken by people of the Jewish faith (the Sephardic Jews) in Medieval and Renaissance Spain. Talk about the expulsion of peoples of non-Christian faith – particularly those of Jewish faith – by the Spanish government in 1492. Kim reads portion of *Alhambra Decree*.

Arabic Song: **“*Ayyu-hā s-sāqī ‘ilay-ka l-muštakà****”* (all musicians)

Invite participants to identify the language of this song, invite them to share their impressions of this music. Explain that Arabic was spoken primarily by people of the Islamic faith in Medieval Spain, but that many Jewish people also spoke Arabic as well. In what parts of the world do people speak Arabic today?

***Ginna introduce strings***

Briefly discuss common rhythms in our culture and invite participants to clap or tap along with this 9/8 meter (*aksak*) instrumental piece:

***“Arabaya Taş Koydum”*** (high-energy Turkish *karşilama* featuring *‘ud* and percussion)

***Tim introduce percussion***

We have been singing music from medieval Spain and we have sung in many languages (name them: Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Ladino), but there is one language left that we haven’t yet sung in and they speak it in Spain (duh). Let’s learn one together:

***Hoy Comamos y Bebamos*** (Kim teaches refrain, invites everyone to sing along)

**Wrap-up**

Why are we using Middle-Eastern instruments on a Spanish (European) piece? All of these instruments, languages, and musical styles existed together for some time in Medieval and Renaissance Spain, and many traditions borrowed ideas, forms and designs from each other, even though today we identify them as “Western” or “Middle-Eastern,” “Arabic “or “European.”  In today’s United States there are also many people from different cultures living and working together, learning each other’s languages and sharing/borrowing aspects of culture. Invite participants to think about some of the ways we grow individually and as a community by celebrating our cultural similarities and differences and positively reinforce being bilingual or trilingual by inviting participants to shout out the name of the non-English language they speak, they are learning or want to learn.

**Q & A**

Closing  
Optional:  invite them to think of the names of all the languages and instruments they learned.

Sephardic/Abrahamic Song: **“*Kuando el Rey Nimród*”** (**all musicians**)

or ***Quital tas***