



# Building Your Bateria

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# Building Your Bateria: Effective Teaching Methods for Rio-Style Samba *Batucada*

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National Conference on Percussion Pedagogy, May 21, 2019  
Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX

# Samba In Your Percussion Curriculum

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- Cultural education through global music
- Builds a culture of community among students
- Prepares students for other musical opportunities (i.e. jazz ensemble, outside gigs, etc.)
- Audiences love it! (students do, too)
- Gigging opportunities for your program (exposure, revenue, etc.)
- Depending on your ensembles, teaching loads, etc. it will be up to you to balance appropriately in your curriculum



Before moving on...

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- Concepts today can be applied to any world music ensemble
- Hopefully, you'll find that "World Music" concepts can apply to nearly any ensemble experience

# Outline

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- Instructor responsibilities
- Teaching techniques and sequencing material
- Broad concepts addressed at every level of instruction
- Issues and solutions



# Instructor Responsibilities

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- Know the technique and function of each instrument
  - Big task, but necessary for ensembles like this
- Knowledge/vocabulary of repertoire
  - Breaks, calls, songs, improvisations, etc.
  - Hand signals and “conducting” skills
- Proper student placement on instruments
  - What are your goals?
  - What is your timeframe?
- Provide cultural knowledge throughout course of learning

# Instrument Placement Guide

Instrument	Technique	Rhythm	“Chops” required
<i>Repinique</i>	Medium difficult	Easy	Conga slap, endurance
<i>Caixa</i>	Medium difficult	Medium	Stick chops, endurance
<i>Surdo 1 &amp; 2</i>	Easy	“Easy,” though fundamentally crucial	Timing, strength and endurance!
Surdo 3	Medium difficult	Advanced	Rhythm, phrasing... <b>ENDURANCE!</b>
Tamborim	Difficult	Advanced	Lots of rote learning/ memorization

# Instrument Placement Guide

Instrument	Technique	Rhythm	“Chops” required
<i>Chocalho</i>	Difficult	“Easy” in relative terms	Endurance!!! Needs to fully understand “Swing”
<i>Agogô</i>	Easy	Medium/Easy	Ensemble balance
<i>Cuica</i>	Medium	Medium	Specialty instrument, not required for small ensembles
<i>Timbal</i>	Medium difficult	Medium	Not always used in Rio style bateria.



# Pedagogical Approaches - Rehearsals

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- Rote/aural learning from the start
  - Transcriptions are ok, though should mainly be used for the director's memory
- Play as much as possible
  - Rehearsing by rote and practicing the style - lots of repetition! More playing = more fluency
  - Balance history/cultural information with playing when students need a break
- Balance sectional time when necessary
  - Tamborims need it the most!

# Teaching a Beginning Bateria

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- Teaching Sequence #1 - Each instrument individually, layering in together
  1. Caixa - Provides the swing/feel of the bateria. Everyone can learn this part together (2 sticks + practice pad)
  2. Repinique - Basic tones, grip and feel
  3. 3rd surdo - Basic part and feel

# Beginning Bateria Part 2

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- Teaching Sequence #2 (Previous instruments continue)
  1. Add Surdo 1 and 2
  2. Add Tamborim
  3. Add Agogô and Chocalho

AGOGO

CHOCALHO

TAMBORIM

X=RIMSHOT, LH="SLAP" TONE

REPINIQUE

CAIXA

SURDO 3

SURDO 2

SURDO 1

# “Breaking Down” each instrument

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- Caixa

Musical notation for Caixa in 4/4 time. The notation consists of four measures, each containing a dotted quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The notes are on a single staff. The first measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, L, R. The second measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. The third measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. The fourth measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. A double bar line is at the end of the fourth measure.

- Simplified

Musical notation for Simplified Caixa in 4/4 time. The notation consists of four measures, each containing a dotted quarter note followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The notes are on a single staff. The first measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, R. The second measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, R. The third measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, R. The fourth measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, R. A double bar line is at the end of the fourth measure.

- Alternate pattern

Musical notation for Alternate pattern Caixa in 4/4 time. The notation consists of four measures, each containing a dotted quarter note followed by three eighth notes. The notes are on a single staff. The first measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. The second measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. The third measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. The fourth measure has a dynamic accent (>) over the first note. The notes are labeled R, L, R, L. A double bar line is at the end of the fourth measure.

- Each instrument should have its own sequence
  - Each rhythm in the sequence can be used as a functional part in the ensemble

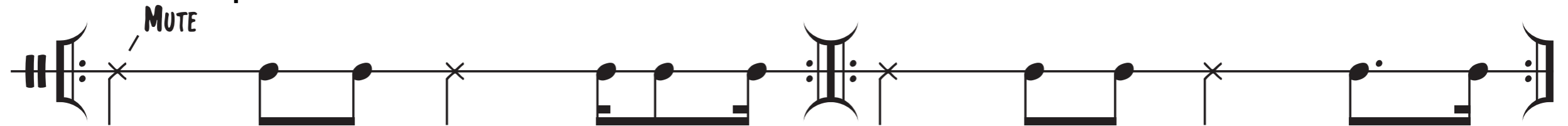
- Ex: Tamborim

The image displays two staves of musical notation for a Tamborim. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains a sequence of rhythmic patterns: a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, and a dotted quarter note. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The second staff starts with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains a sequence of rhythmic patterns: a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, and a dotted quarter note. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The second staff then continues with a sequence of rhythmic patterns: a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, a dotted quarter note, a quarter note, and a dotted quarter note. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The final section of the second staff consists of four measures of rhythmic patterns, each starting with a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The eighth note is marked with an 'X' and labeled 'X= LH FLIP'. The quarter note is marked with an accent (>).

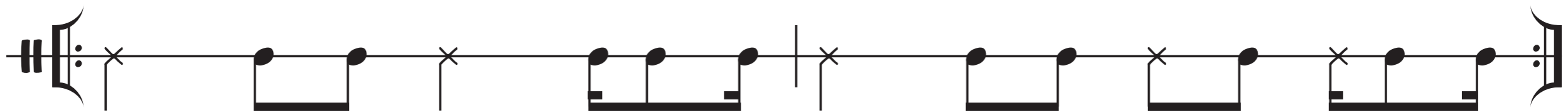


- 3rd Surdo Sequence

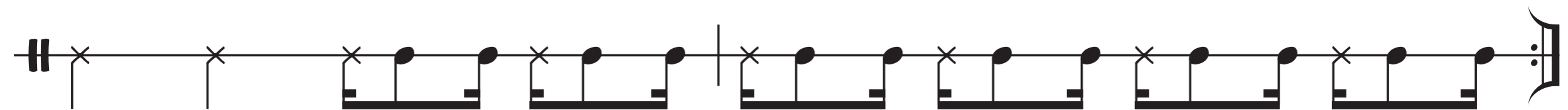
1. Basic parts



2. First Variation



3. Long Variation (feeling off-beats)







# After everyone knows their basic part...

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- Parada - Stop
- Chamada - Call in
- Enredo “#1” - Break that occurs at the top of a samba enredo
- Then introduce more complicated breaks like these...

[SAMBAPAIXAO.COM](http://SAMBAPAIXAO.COM)



# General Thoughts

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- As your ensemble progresses, take each instrument through the proper steps so the students are advancing. No one should be bored!
- Teaching breaks, calls, etc. should be introduced as early as possible. Teach these by rote. Use vocalizations (singing) to help remember and review
- Add choreography when necessary - adds another element of interest, especially if playing without singing

# Broad Teaching Thought #1

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- What actually is Samba Batucada?
  - A drumming focused ensemble that can stand alone without dancers, singers, string players, etc.
  - Most musical material comes from samba *enredo* (theme songs) played during Carnaval
  - Explore the relationship - learn breaks from new *enredo* each year, or if you're able, learn an *enredo* as well (more instruments and singers required)

# Broad Teaching Thought #2

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- Technique
  - Revisit when needed. I believe there can be such thing as “too much” talk about technique
- Groove and “Swing”
  - Revisit this almost every rehearsal. Can be taught throughout the year
  - Assign recording play along assignments outside of class
- Articulation
  - Make sure to tune instruments properly so specific sounds are easy for the students
  - Listening carefully to recordings, watching videos for articulation nuances

# Broad Teaching Thought #3

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- Practicing Physical Endurance
  - Intentionally spending longer periods of time in rehearsal to build chops and endurance
  - Proper instrument straps or stands (depending on group) make all the difference

## Issues

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- How do I learn to play all those instruments?
- My ensemble is too large/small for the instruments we have
- This music won't fit into my curriculum

## Solutions

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- Immersion. It's also okay to be vulnerable as a teacher
- Instrument substitutions, creative arrangements
- More concerts?  
Concert themes,  
extra ensembles?



# Concluding thoughts

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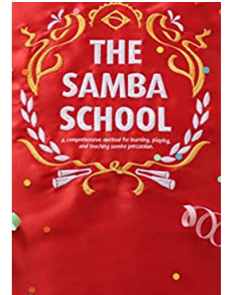


- Similar techniques to running a Western Percussion Ensemble
- Rehearsals: Play as much as possible!
- Educate with cultural knowledge throughout course of learning
- Each individual part should have its own sequence - you can introduce new parts of this throughout the semester/year
- Balance is key - musical material, technique, culture/history, choreography, sectionals, etc. can all be balanced to avoid rehearsal “fatigue”

# Resources

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- “The Samba School,” by Dana Monteiro
  - Method book with techniques, instrumentation, breaks, very well organized resource
- [www.sambamasterclass.com](http://www.sambamasterclass.com), featuring Jorge Alabê and Michael Spiro
  - Online subscription website, lots of individual instrument technique videos
- [www.viradadrums.com](http://www.viradadrums.com)
  - Brazilian instrument store with some video resources



# Thank you!



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