

Super Fun Folk Dances

11 Dances for Kindergarten to Grade 5



Includes:

- Kids Demos of all 11 dances
- Recordings with live instruments
- Projectable dance diagrams
- Instrumental parts

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Then... Variations



Super Fun Folk Dances

A collection of super fun and super easy folk dances
for K-6 from around the world.

Compiled by Denise Gagne, Craig Cassils, and Matthew Peavoy.

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Includes:

- Kids Demo videos of all eleven dances.
- Recordings with live, traditional instruments.
- Projectable PDF and PowerPoint of dance directions with embedded audio.
- Piano arrangements and instrumental parts for each dance.
- Printable worksheets and colorful maps.
- Fun facts about each dances' country.

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Carnavalito

About the Dance: Carnavalito, or "little carnival," is a traditional South American dance. Carnavalito was danced in the Americas long before the Spanish arrived. Today it is still danced in northwestern Argentina and in western Bolivia. The dance that the students are doing is a simplified version of this dance. Stage versions of this dance are much more complex.

Formation: Students follow a leader in one line either holding hands or with hands on the shoulders of the person in front of them. The leader holds a hankchief in their hand.

Music: Repeats three times

A section: R, L, RL, R step, step, step-step step
L, R, LR, L step, step, step-step step
♪ ♪ ♪♪ ♪ 32 beats

In this section, the leader can move from side to side, and can do different height levels.

B section: Take hands off shoulders and freely skip and turn while still following the line. The B section is also 32 beats.

Traditionally, this music would be played on instruments from the Andes, such as the quena, siku and the bombo. Our recording was done with a quena.



The quena is the traditional flute of the Andes. Traditionally made of cane or wood, it has six finger holes and one thumb hole, and is open on both ends, or the bottom is half-closed (choked).



The siku is a traditional Andean panpipe. It is traditionally found all across the Andes. Each community had its own type of siku with its own special tuning, shape, and size. Each community also developed its own style of playing.



The bombo criollo, or bombo, is a family of Latin American drums derived from the European bass drum. They are smaller than a bass drum, and may be made of wood or steel. Each region has its own style of bombo.

Carnavalito

Slowly ♩ = 70
C

Bolivia

The first system of music is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. The right hand plays a series of chords: C, C, C, C, C, C, C, C, C, C. The left hand plays a simple bass line with quarter notes: C, C, C, C, C, C, C, C, C, C.

The second system of music is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. It begins with a repeat sign and the instruction "Play 3 times". The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes and chords: G7, C, G7, C. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords: G7, C, G7, C.

The third system of music is in 4/4 time and consists of two staves. It begins with a repeat sign. The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes and chords: F, C, G7, C, F, C, G7, C. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords: F, C, G7, C, F, C, G7, C. The system ends with a 2/4 time signature change.

The fourth system of music is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves. It begins with the instruction "Faster ♩ = 106". The right hand plays a melody with quarter notes and chords: C, F, C, F, C. The left hand plays a bass line with quarter notes and chords: C, F, C, F, C.

The fifth system of music is in 2/4 time and consists of two staves. It begins with a repeat sign. The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes and chords: Dm, C, G7, C, F, C, G7, C. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and chords: Dm, C, G7, C, F, C, G7, C.

Carnavalito

Bolivia

Recorder **Intro** **Slowly** $\text{♩} = 70$
2 *Play 3 times*

To play on flute, transpose 1 octave higher

6

10 **Faster** $\text{♩} = 106$

19

Carnavalito

Bolivia

Fiddle **Slowly** $\text{♩} = 70$
Intro 2 8 **Faster** $\text{♩} = 106$

17 C

23

Fun Facts About Bolivia

- Bolivia is 424,162 square miles.
- In Bolivia, they speak Spanish and 36 indigenous languages.
- The money in Bolivia is the boliviano.
- The capital of Bolivia is Sucre, and La Paz is the seat of government and the financial center.
- The population of Bolivia is about 11 million people.
- Bolivia is a developing country, and about 40% live in poverty.
- Industries in Bolivia include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and manufacturing.
- Bolivia is very rich in minerals including tin, silver, and lithium.
- Before the Spanish colonized Bolivia, the Andean region of Bolivia was part of the Inca Empire. The Spanish ruled Bolivia until 1825.
- Bolivia was named after Simón Bolívar who helped fight for independence.
- Western Bolivia has the huge Andes Mountains.
- Many people in Bolivia live on the plateau.

Fun Facts About Argentina

- Argentina is 372,819 square miles.
- Argentina is a large country located in the southern part of South America. It is the second largest country in South America after Brazil, and the eighth largest country in the world.
- In Argentina, they speak Spanish, English, Italian, German, and French.
- 95% of people in Argentina came from Europe, mostly from Italy, Spain, and Germany.
- The money in Argentina is the Argentine peso.
- The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires.
- The population of Argentina is about 44 million people.
- Argentina's main industry is agriculture, and the country exports food such as beef, citrus fruits, soybeans, and corn.
- Tourism is also an important industry.
- Western Argentina has the huge Andes Mountains. The interior is called the Pampas and is a fertile plain. The eastern border is the Atlantic Ocean.

Instruments of the Andes Worksheet

Name: _____

Class: _____

Carnavalito, or "little carnival," is a traditional South American dance. Carnavalito was danced in the Americas long before the Spanish arrived. Today it is still danced in northwestern Argentina and in western Bolivia. Traditionally this music would be played on instruments from the Andes such as the quena, siku, and the bombo. Our recording was done with a quena, recorder, and an orchestral flute.



The quena is the traditional flute of the Andes. Traditionally made of cane or wood, it has six finger holes and one thumb hole, and is open on both ends. The quena is popular in Bolivia, Ecuador, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. View a video on how to play the quena on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PltKPr6v-Ws>



The siku is a traditional Andean panpipe. It is found all across the Andes. Each community had its own type of siku, with its own special tuning, shape, and size. And each community developed its own style of playing.

The bombo criollo, or bombo, is a family of Latin American drums derived from the European bass drum. They are smaller than a bass drum, and may be made of wood or steel. Each region has its own style of bombo.



Questions:

1. What instrument family does the quena belong to? _____
2. What instrument family does the siku belong to? _____
3. What instrument family does the bombo belong to? _____
4. What does the word "carnavalito" mean? _____
5. Name four countries where the quena is played: _____

Instrument Families

Woodwind Brass Strings Percussion

Match the Dance to the Country

Name: _____

Class: _____

Write the name of the country beside the dance that it comes from. Some places may be used more than once. Some dances come from more than one country.

Barnereinlender _____

Carnivalito _____

Chimes of Dunkirk _____

Galopede _____

Heel and Toe Polka _____

La nastringue _____

Les saluts _____

Los machetes _____

Sasha _____

Seven Jumps _____

t'Smidje _____

Canada

Russia

Denmark

Mexico

Norway

France

Czech Republic

Bolivia/Argentina

England

Netherlands