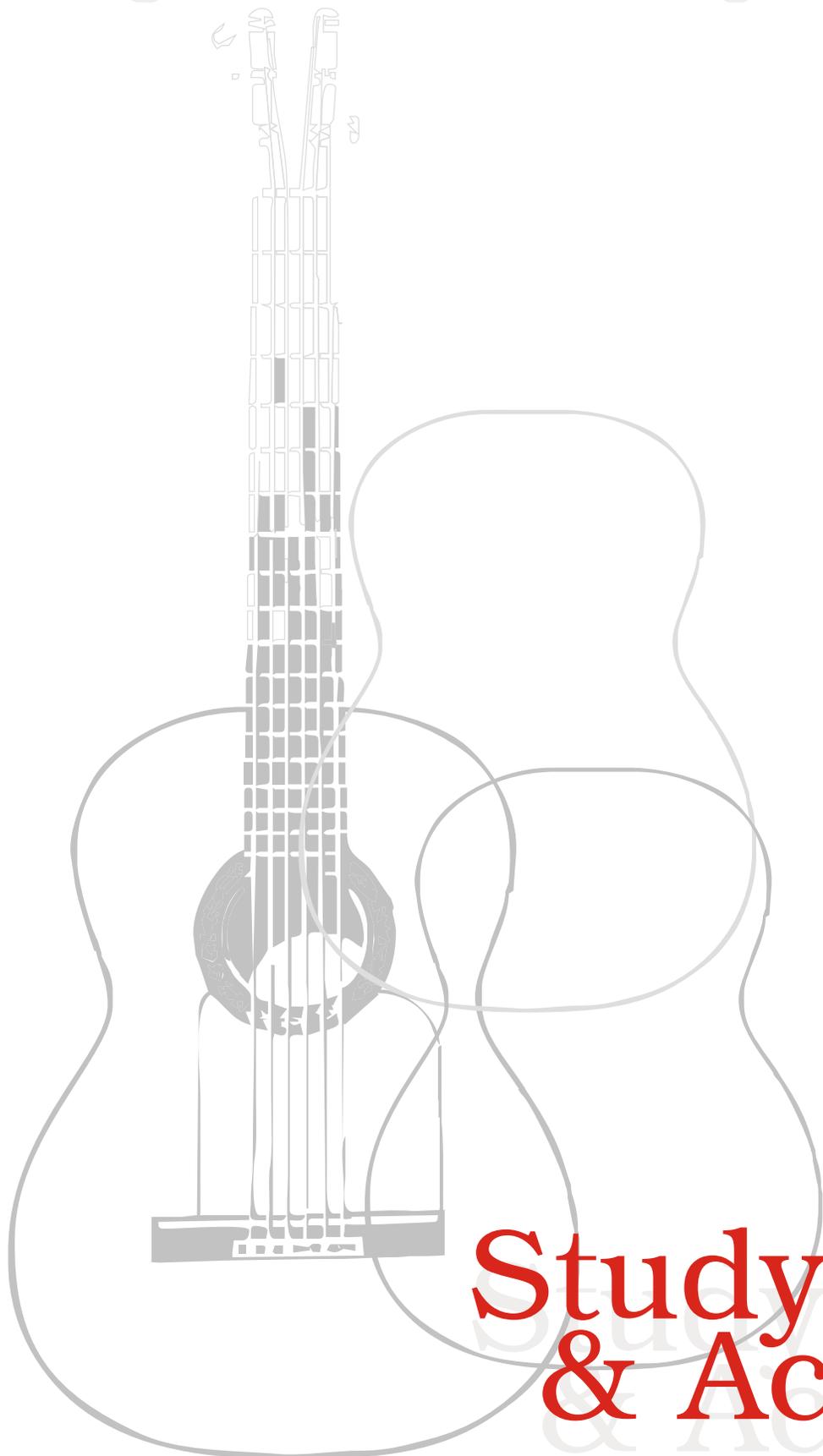


Ronald Radford

American Master of the Flamenco Guitar



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About This Guide

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This guide is intended primarily for Elementary schools and is meant to help prepare students and teachers for Ronald Radford's visit to your community and school.

This Guide, along with Mr. Radford's friendly dialogue with the students, shows how music and the arts can support and add interest to the academic subjects of Geography, History, Literature, Language, Poetry & Folklore.

Make as many copies of this material as you wish.

Where students have access to the Internet, they can view videos of Mr. Radford at: www.ronaldradford.com/video_highlights.html



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Dancer photography and artwork based on images by Lieven SOETE, Maison des Cultures et de la Cohesion Sociale de Molenbeek-Saint-Jean / Huis van Culturen en Sociale Samenhang van Sint-Jans-Molenbeek, Belgium, featuring "Camino Flamenco" dancers. Used as per a CC Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic License.

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Introduction

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To read to the audience before Mr. Radford's program.

Ronald Radford is known internationally as the American master of the Flamenco guitar. He began his career as a student of the legendary Flamenco guitarist Carlos Montoya and studied classical guitar with Andres Segovia.

He is the only individual ever to be awarded a Fulbright Scholarship in Flamenco and traveled thousands of miles in Spain studying the music of the Spanish Gypsies.

He has performed at New York's Carnegie Hall, Washington's Kennedy Center and at major colleges and concert halls across the United States. His international tours have taken him to fifteen countries, from Australia to Switzerland and from Canada to Panama. He toured for the State Department as a musical ambassador in Mexico, Guatemala and other Latin American countries.

He appeared on network television on the CBS Newcomers Show and his exciting CD, Viva Flamenco! and DVD, Live Your Passion! are available world-wide. He was born in California, grew up in Oklahoma, and now lives in St. Louis, Missouri where he continues his career as one of the most successful ambassadors of Flamenco music in the world.

Mr. Radford's program is made possible by (name the sponsors & funding)

Please welcome, Ron Radford.

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About the Program

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A 45 minute solo guitar program of haunting Spanish Gypsy melodies and dazzling Flamenco techniques held together by Mr. Radford's educational and humorous comments, motivational message and answers to students questions. The program concludes with Mr. Radford's exciting Flamenco singing with students clapping in rhythm and shouting "Ole!" (He speaks Spanish and yes, he will include "La Bamba" and "La Macarena" if requested.)

What do the teachers and principals say about him? (From written reports)

"Great Performance" – "The finest, most enriching program we have had at this school." "In 15 years of teaching I have never attended such a dynamic and worthwhile performance!" "This was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to hear music of this nature played with such quality." "An unforgettable performer!" "The kids loved him!"

"Motivational Message" – "He inspired the students to follow their dreams." "He encouraged the teens to find their 'Ole!' – their Optimistic Leadership Energy!" "Great message: 'Practice is whatever you do on a repeated basis. You will get good at what you practice, and you are always practicing something – so choose to practice only what you really want in your life!'" "Mr. Radford's program clearly showed the students that when you combine what you are good at with what you love, magic things can happen."

"Multi-Cultural/Educational" – "His skill was amazing, and the Spanish culture he taught us was priceless." "His performance exposed us to another country's culture and the richness of their music." "Very culturally enlightening to students who are so often sheltered from the world outside our small town." "Suddenly I thought I was back in Spain!" "Mr. Radford provided interesting background and history about his music." "Most students learned more in this short time than they would in 2-3 days of class instruction." "He is a dynamic teacher."

"Character Education/Role Model" – "Mr. Radford is not only a 'world-class artist' he is a 'world-class person' with high standards and ideals... the kind of person every teacher and parent wants their children to meet." "I loved his message 'You always have the power to choose to do what is right' This is great stuff!" "He explained how, as a teen-age rock-&-roller, he discovered and learned Flamenco, leaving the students with two memorable guidelines: 'Don't be afraid to change your mind', and 'When you have a dream, don't listen to people who say you can't do it!'" "Students gave him a standing ovation!" "I wish every student in America could hear this guy!"

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Spain - Andalusia

Spain is a country in the part of Europe called the Iberian Peninsula. The southern part of Spain is called Andalusia (pronounced Ahn-dah-loo-SEE-ah). It is a very sunny, hot, dry place near North Africa.

In the afternoons it is so hot that people stay inside at home. Even the schools and stores are closed. The children go to school in the morning and come home at noon for lunch and a rest. They go back to school from 3:00 to 5:00 for their afternoon classes because it's a little cooler then. Supper time is not until 9:00 or 10:00 at night.

A town in Andalusia may be in the hills, on the flat plain or on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. If you visited one of these towns you would discover why some people call them "the white towns." All the houses are white with flat roofs and outside walls of whitewashed plaster gleaming in the bright, bright sunlight under a deep blue sky.

If you were visiting you would see a church, perhaps with a square or plaza in front and people sitting or standing and visiting with each other. You'd see some stores and a school. You might be surprised to see that the town had a bullring for bullfights. And you'd probably want to explore a very old building near the town: the castle! There are more than a thousand castles throughout the country.

On your way to the castle from the white town you would see and smell orange trees, olive trees and grape vines. The whole town might smell like orange blossoms!

Many different groups of people have lived in Andalusia over thousands of years: Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Jews, Moors, Gypsies and others.

The Moors and the Gypsies had the most influence on Flamenco music. The Moors were people who came from North-west Africa, spoke the Arabic language, and practiced the Muslim religion. A thousand years ago they ruled parts of Andalusia. The Moors built many beautiful buildings in Andalusia such as the mosque in Cordoba and the famous castle called the Alhambra in Granada.

The Gypsies came to Andalusia much later than the Moors, about the time of Columbus. They were from India originally and settled in many different parts of Europe. The Gypsies spoke a Sanskrit based language called Calo and many were blacksmiths and fortune-tellers. Today most of them speak Spanish and some are famous bullfighters and Flamenco performers.

Some famous Spanish people include the painters El Greco, Goya and Picasso; the writers Cervantes and Garcia Lorca; and the musicians cellist Pablo Casals, composer Manuel De Falla and classical guitarist Andres Segovia. However Spain is most famous for its colorful and compelling folk art known the world over as Flamenco - the heart beat of Spain.

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Flamenco

Flamenco is the folk music and dance of Andalusia in southern Spain. It is called "folk" because it is passed down from grandparents and parents to children. The music is not written down. The children learn it because they hear the adults around them singing, dancing and playing the guitar.

People in cafes, bars, and even in the streets will suddenly begin to make Flamenco music. Then a group of people will gather around and clap their hands and dance to the Flamenco rhythms and shout "Ole!," which means, "Good!", "Well-done!", "Keep it up!".

In Andalusia both boys and girls learn to dance Flamenco. Dancers who perform Flamenco all the time have costumes. Women wear brightly-colored dresses with lots of ruffles. They pile their hair high on top of their head and wear big circle earrings. Men dancers wear high-waisted, tight black pants and white shirts with wide sleeves. Sometimes the ordinary people of Andalusia, even the children, also have costumes to wear on special holidays and festivals such as the April Fair in Seville.

Flamenco combines centuries of different cultural influences in Andalusia, from the religious chants of the Moors and Jews to the songs and dance rhythms of the Spanish Gypsies. Today many Flamenco dancers, singers and guitarists are Gypsies.

Flamenco music is usually a combination of singing, dancing, and guitar playing. Originally, the guitarist only accompanied singers and dancers by playing a few lines between verses of the singing or by following the dancers and playing mostly rhythms. It is only recently that a few guitarists have become solo performers giving concerts all over the world.

Because it is expressive and creative folk music, Flamenco songs and dances can be different each time someone performs them. There are many basic Flamenco songs with Spanish names like Alegrias, Granadinas and Soleares. The singer, the dancer, and the guitarist all know the strict rhythm rules of each type of Flamenco song, so they can perform without ever practicing together very much like Jazz musicians do in a "jam-session".

The solo Flamenco guitarist has a difficult job. Using only six strings and very difficult finger-picking and strumming techniques, he must create the emotion of the singer and the rhythm of the dancer. He must have the discipline to follow the strict traditional rhythm patterns of the songs and dances as well as the freedom to spontaneously improvise and make-up his own melodies and variations within those traditional patterns.

Flamenco is a music of feelings. The guitarist, dancer and singer are not just performing music they have learned; they are expressing feelings such as joy, sadness and love. The famous Gypsy guitarist Carlos Montoya said, "One must have the music in his heart before he can play it on the strings."

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Questions for Discussion

Questions For Discussion (Before and/or after the performance)

1. How do you feel when you listen to music?

- a. Give some examples of different types of music and how it made you feel.
- b. Name and discuss the feelings. (Such as sadness, joy, excitement, love etc.).
- c. Why is music important?
- d. What would the world be like if there was no such thing as music?

2. Why listen to a style of music you have never heard before?

- a. Think of the kind of music you like most.
- b. Have you always listened to that kind of music since the day you were born, or was there a time in your life when you heard it for the "first time"?
- c. What can we learn about people from other countries and cultures by listening to their music?

3. Why go to a concert to listen to a performer in person?

- a. How is it different from just listening to a recording?

4. If you were on stage performing, how would you want the audience to act?

- a. Why is it important to be quiet during a performance?
- b. Discuss the similarities between a painter using a blank paper to paint his picture on, and a musician using the silence provided by the audience to play his music on.

5. A poor listener seldom hears a good performance!

- a. Think about and discuss or write down other ideas on being a good listener.

Think

How is talking or making noise while a musician is playing music the same as scribbling or throwing a can of paint on a painter's canvas while he is painting a picture?

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Activities

Before the Performance

- Listen to recordings of Flamenco and Classical Guitar music. (Watch Mr. Radford's videos at www.ronaldradford.com)
- Look at a map of Spain and locate Andalusia. Compare the size of Spain to your state.
- Look at some pictures and internet sites of Spain, its people and Flamenco dancers.
- Read a story or book about Spain or by a Spanish author.
- Read Internet articles on Flamenco on Wikipedia and other sites.
- View Flamenco dance videos on www.youtube.com.
- Learn and practice the Spanish words found on another page.
- How many stringed musical instruments can the class name? (Guitar, ukele, mandolin, banjo, violin, viola, cello, string bass, etc.)
- Think of some questions you'd like to ask Mr. Radford. You may get to!

During the Performance

- Enjoy the many ways Mr. Radford makes sounds, rhythms and feelings with his guitar.
- Let yourself feel the emotions and spirit of each song.
- Try closing your eyes sometimes and imagine what a Flamenco dancer would be doing along with the music.

After the Performance

- Write a poem or a paragraph about Mr. Radford's message and music. What were the feelings you experienced at the performance. Use some adjectives you think describe how Flamenco music sounds, and how he played it.
- Draw a picture about something you saw or imagined at the performance.
- Write a letter to Mr. Radford. His email is Ron@RonaldRadford.com
His address is: 734 Henry Road - Ballwin, Missouri 63011

Hands on

Can anyone come in, demonstrate a stringed instrument?

From your class, school or your community? Have them show how to change the "pitch" (how high and low the sound is). Let the students pluck the strings and watch them vibrate and feel the body of the instrument vibrate.

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Activity: Beats and Rhythm

9

RHYTHM: Rhythms are patterns of individual sounds or "beats" such as a clock ticking or water dripping. Make some rhythms with your feet by walking, running or skipping and with your hands by clapping. You can even count out loud or to yourself with each beat: "One... two.. three... four. One... two... three... four..."

One, two, three, four... One, two, three, four...



1 2 3 4



1 2 3 4

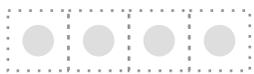


beat

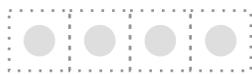
For this exercise (and because not everyone studies music) we will represent the time between each beat with a little box, as you see here...

Now try objects and instruments to make your rhythms. Don't forget to keep the beat in your head! Notice that it is the time of silence between the sounds, as well as how long or short the sound is, that makes the pattern.

One, two, three, four... Silence, silence...



1 2 3 4



1 2 3 4

... silence, silence.

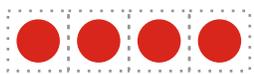


silence

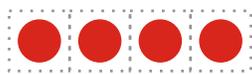
Each beat that is silent (no clap) is marked with a grey dot, as here...

As you clap along with different songs and rhymes, notice that you naturally clap some beats louder than others. These loud beats are called accents and are very important in Flamenco music.

One, two, three, four... Tap, tap, tap, tap...



1 2 3 4



1 2 3 4



accent

Each beat with a loud clap (accent) is marked with a solid dot and line, as here...

Tap... tap.



1 2 3 4

Tap... tap.



1 2 3 4

In these rhythms only the first and third beats have a loud beat or accent.

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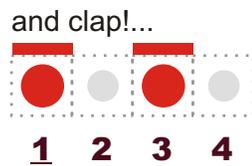
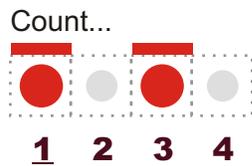
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Activity: Rhythms

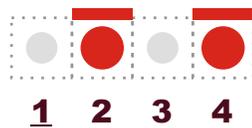
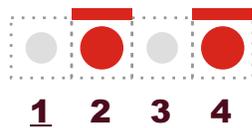
10

If you sing a song or say a rhyme and follow along or match the rhythm by **clapping** your hands you will notice most songs follow a certain pattern of sounds and silences repeating over time.

Most of the songs we know have a pattern of accents like the following ones. Try them slowly and then faster. Count to 4 out loud as you clap your hands...



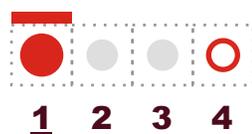
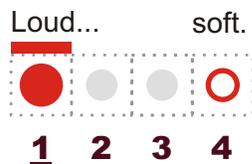
Folk songs, rhymes and **Country** music use this accent pattern with the loud beats on 1 and 3.



Blues and **Rock n' Roll** music use this accent pattern with the loud beats on 2 and 4.

As you clap along with different songs or rhymes notice which beats you feel should be louder (or accented). Notice that other people might feel the accents differently than you, depending on what kind of music they like.

The rhythm below is a bit harder, but a very good preparation for the flamenco rhythm patterns you will clap later. In this pattern, notice how we use the **smaller** circle with the orange border to indicate a soft clap.



Each beat with a soft clap is marked with a hollow circle, as here...

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Activity: Flamenco Rhythms

11

The following Flamenco rhythms are a little more complicated. Count to 12 out loud as you clap your hands. The trick is to clap very slowly at first. In Spanish, a flamenco rhythm pattern is a **compas**. The 12 beat compas here may be used in the song forms, or **palos**, of Bulerías and Alegrías which Ron will play for you in his program. In Spain, clapping in rhythm is considered an art and is called **palmas**. Using the fingers of one hand held tightly together, clap into the palm of the other hand.

A) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

B) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

C) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The patterns of loud and soft claps and silences to the left make up some actual **Flamenco** rhythms! As you clap, use the symbols below...



This is a little more challenging! With one person clapping the **second** pattern above (rhythm pattern B) ..

B) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

... you clap the pattern below (D) at the same time, but **only** on the "spaces" between the numbers, creating a very nice rhythm, in which the **combination** sounds better than any of the parts!

"One **and** two **and** three **and** four **and**..." (Clap on every "and"!)

D) 
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12

In order to be able to clap "in between" the numbers, you can start by counting out loud (or in your head if all the practicing has made you really good!) saying "and" in between numbers, as in: "One and two and three and four and ..." clapping each time you say "and".-

Practice these as individuals & groups, in all combinations. The best clappers may be asked to join Mr. Radford for a demonstration!

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Activity: Move With Emotion

12

Movement

Make the arm and hand movements of clapping but don't let your hands touch. Count out loud as you do it. Notice that your hands and arms are making a rhythm or a pattern of movement instead of sound.

Take turns moving your arms, legs, head and body in various ways to follow or match the rhythms of different songs, rhymes or "raps. Notice something? Right! You just re-invented dancing!!! Take turns letting one person make movements while the others match or follow the rhythm of the movements by clapping or by tapping with various objects. (A Flamenco guitarist must follow or match the rhythm of the dancer).

Making Movement Express Emotions

With music playing (or rhythms being made by other students), move like different animals. Think of your own, or try some of these: A playful kitten, a proud cat, a sad dog, a frightened deer, a hungry lion, a happy sea gull.

See if others can guess your feeling or your animal as you are doing the movements.

Making Sounds and Rhythms Express Emotion

Using your own favorite way of making sounds and rhythms, beat out the sounds and rhythms as you would if you were very angry. Then, try making happy sounds and rhythms. Finally, try to do sad sounds and rhythms.

See if others can guess which emotion it is just by listening to your performance.

Select and listen to various recordings of music and tell what emotions and feelings you think it expresses. Perform some of your favorite explorations with sound, rhythm and movement for another class in your school.-

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Activity: Flamenco Jam!

13

To create the feeling of a Flamenco "jam session" or party, use the Flamenco rhythm patterns from this Study Guide, repeated below for convenience, and to help visualize how the patterns "overlap."

Have a large group form a circle with some clapping the second pattern below (rhythm B) and some clapping the third one (rhythm C). At the same time, have a smaller group in the center moving like flamenco dancers and stamping their feet following the accents in the first pattern (rhythm A). Take turns being the dancers. Those in the circle shout "OLE!" "OLE!" to the dancers. Make up some of your own variations on the rhythms as you dance.

A) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

B) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

C) 
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

These patterns of loud and soft sounds and silences are further explained in the Rhythm Activities. As you clap, use the symbols below...

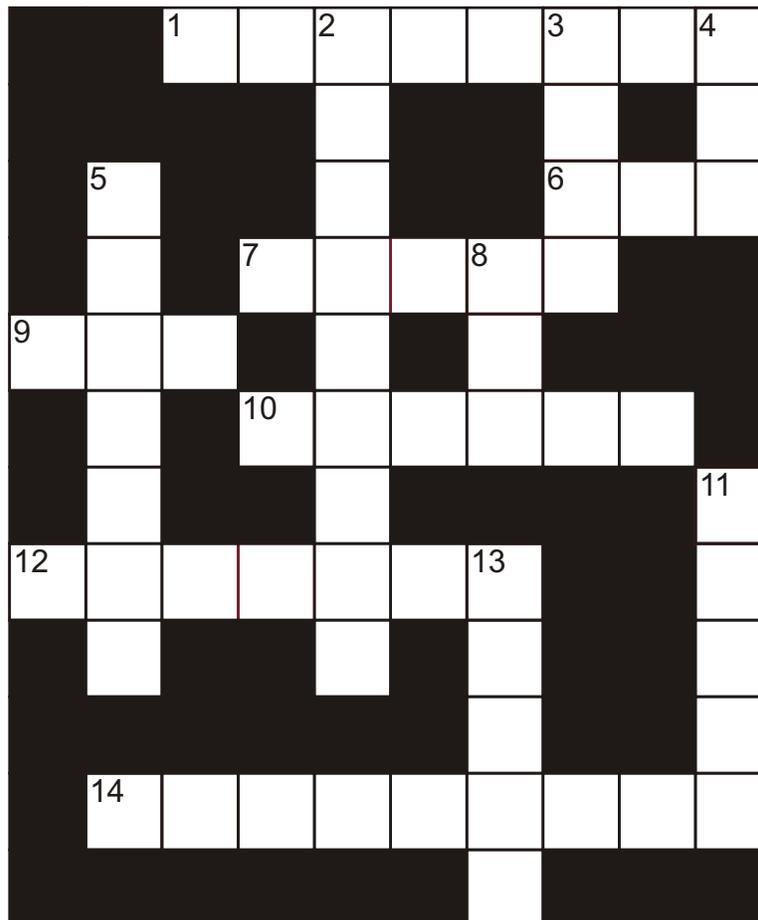
-  Loud clap
-  Soft clap
-  No clap

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Activity: Crossword Puzzle

14



ACROSS

1. The traditional folk art of southern Spain, which includes singing, dancing and guitar music.
6. Flamenco has been called "___ heartbeat of Spain".
7. What people in Spain often do when they hear flamenco guitar music.
9. The number of people you will hear at a solo performance.
10. The most popular musical instrument in the world.
12. Mr. Radford learned flamenco music from these people in Spain.
14. A scholarship awarded to Mr. Radford to study flamenco music in Spain.

DOWN:

2. The region of southern Spain where flamenco music is from.
3. A name for a musical sound.
4. When people hear flamenco they get excited and yell _____.
5. Carlos_____ a legendary guitarist with whom Mr. Radford studied.
8. A small furry pet loved by children in Spain.
11. Something a performer expects to find in the audience. (The opposite of noise).
13. Host country of the 1992 Olympic Games.

**Do this puzzle after reading the pages on Spain, Flamenco and Ronald Radford.

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Activity: Wordlist

The words below were the ones featured in the crossword puzzle from the other activity... Now all you have to do is match them to the corresponding number and row or column. Then again, maybe you have figured them all on your own by now!

Crossword Puzzle Word List

ANDALUCIA - FLAMENCO - SPAIN - DANCE - GUITAR - ONE - FULBRIGHT
MONTOYA - NOTE - OLE - THE

Teachers: You may wish to give a copy of this word list to the younger children (or write the list on the blackboard) thus creating a multiple choice word puzzle.

Spanish Language Word List

What Spanish words do you know? *Taco? Burrito? Nacho?*
Make a list of all the words the members of your class know.
Learn and practice these Spanish words:

<u>In English</u>	<u>In Spanish (Pronunciation)</u>
Good morning	Buenos dias (BEWH-nohs DEE-ahs)
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes (BWEH-nahs TAR-des)
Thank you very much	Muchas gracias (MOO-chahs GRAH-see-ahs)
You're welcome	De nada (deh NAH-dah)
Yes	Si (SEE)
No	No (NOH)
Good-bye	Adios (ah-dYOS)
Friends	Amigos (ah-MEE-gos)

Fun fact!

Spanish has 329 million native speakers. It ranks as the world's No. 2 language in terms of how many people speak it as their first language. It is slightly ahead of English (328 million) but far behind Chinese (1.2 billion).

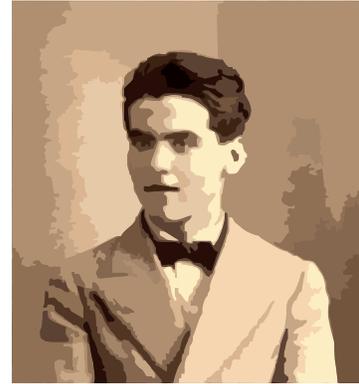
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Poetry: La Guitarra (Lorca)

16

Federico Garcia Lorca was a Spanish writer of poems and plays. Here, with an English translation, is his poem about how he felt and what he imagined while he was listening to some flamenco guitar music.



Lorca as a young man in 1914, a 16 old student.

LA GUITARRA

Empieza el llanto
de la guitarra.

Se rompen las copas
de la madrugada.

Empieza el llanto
de la guitarra.

Es inutil callarla.
Es imposible callarla.

Llora monótona
como llora el agua,
como llora el viento
sobre la nevada.

Es imposible callarla.

Llora por cosas lejanas.
Arena del Sur caliente
que pide camelias blancas.

Llora flecha sin blanco,
la tarde sin mañana,
y el primer pájaro muerto
sobre la rama.

!Oh guitarra!
Corazón malherido
por cinco espadas.

THE GUITAR

Now begins the lament
of the Guitar

Shattering the wine cups
of morning.

Now begins the lament
of the Guitar

It is useless to silence it.
It is impossible to silence it.

It cries monotonously
As the water cries
As the wind cries
Over the snow-covered mountains.

It is impossible to silence it.

It cries for far away things.
The warm sands of the South
begging for white camelias.

It cries like an arrow without a target,
like the afternoon without a morning,
and the first dead bird
upon the branch

Oh guitar!
Heart pierced
by five swords.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Federico Garcia Lorca". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive script.

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Poetry: "The Guitar"

17

Some Definitions by Carl Sandburg

A chattel with a soul often in part owning its owner
and tantalizing him with his lack of perfection.

An instrument of quaint form and quiet demeanor
dedicated to the dulcet rather than the diapason.

A box of chosen wood having intimate accessories
wherefrom sound may be measured and commanded
to the interest of ears not lost to hammer crash
or wind whisper.

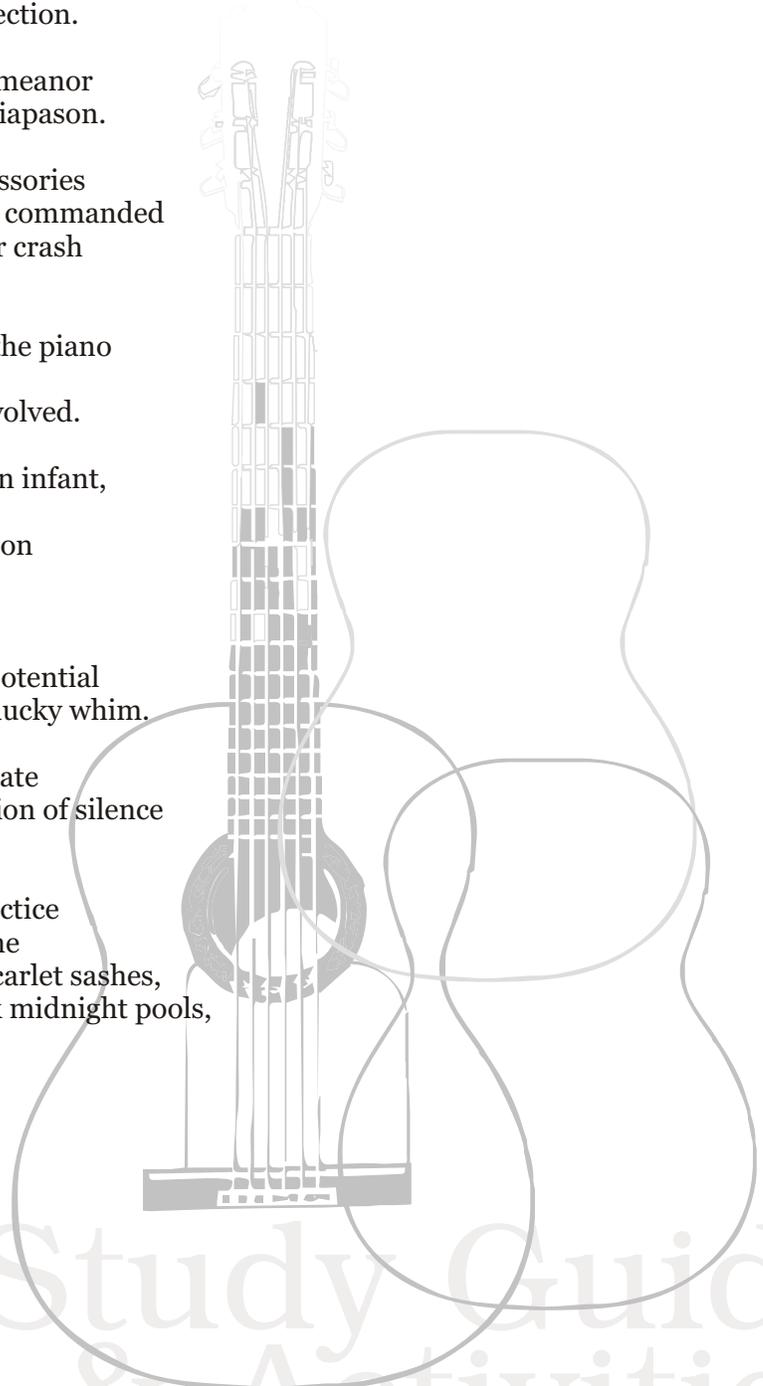
A portable companion distinguished from the piano
in that you can take it with you,
neither horses nor motor truck being involved.

A small friend weighing less than a newborn infant,
ever responsive to all sincere efforts
aimed at mutual respect, depth of affection
or love gone off the deep end.

A device in the realm of harmonic creation
where six silent strings have the sound potential
of profound contemplation or happy go lucky whim.

A highly evolved contrivance whereby delicate
melodic moments mingle with punctuation of silence
bringing "the creative hush".

A vibratory implement under incessant practice
and skilled cajolery giving out with serene
maroon meditations, flame dancers in scarlet sashes,
snow-white acrobats plunging into black midnight pools,
odd numbers in evening green waltzing
with even numbers in dawn pink.



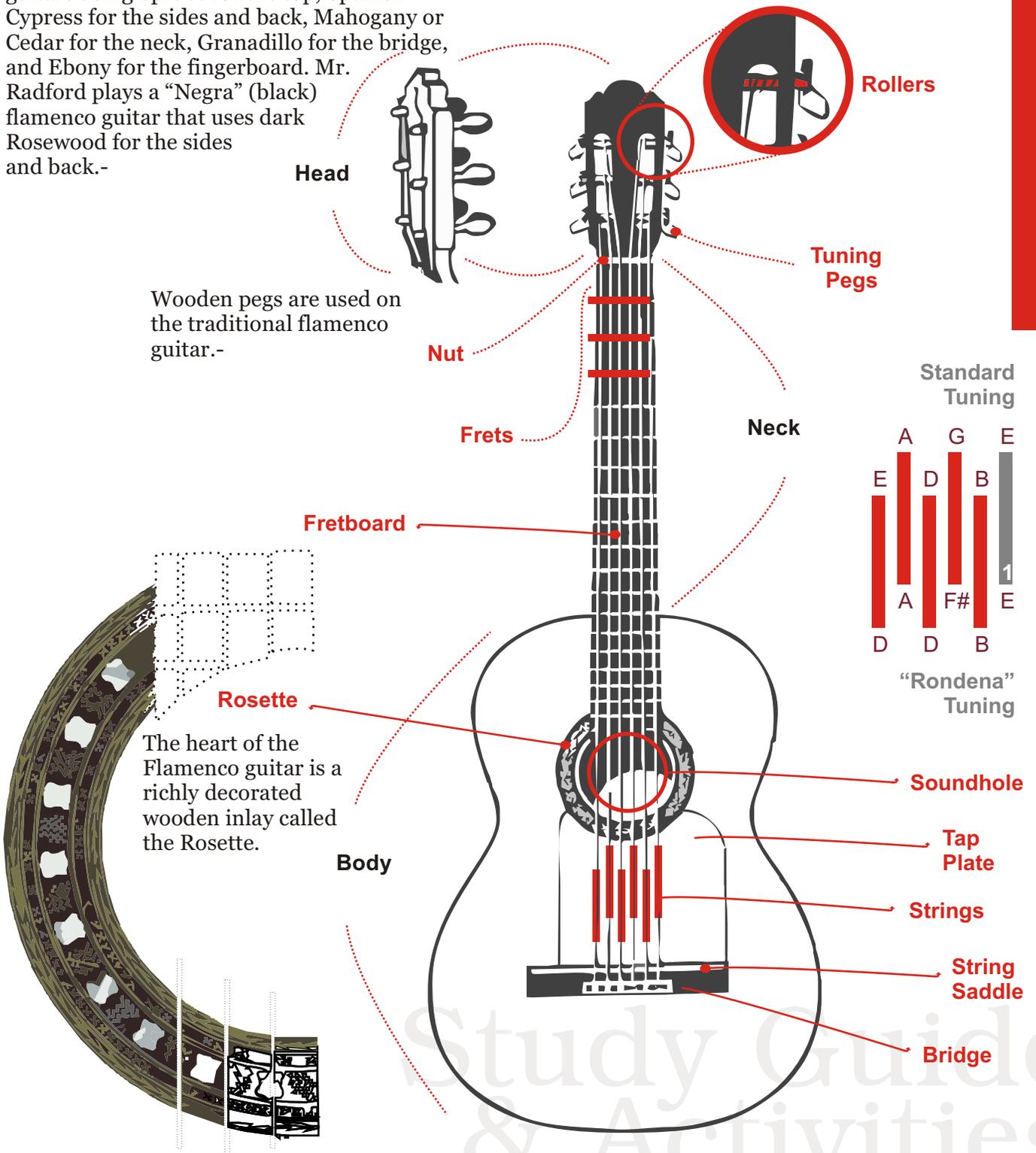
Study Guide
& Activities

Ronald Radford

American Master of the Flamenco Guitar

The Flamenco Guitar

The guitar builders of Andalusia make guitars using Spruce for the top, Spanish Cypress for the sides and back, Mahogany or Cedar for the neck, Granadillo for the bridge, and Ebony for the fingerboard. Mr. Radford plays a "Negra" (black) flamenco guitar that uses dark Rosewood for the sides and back.-



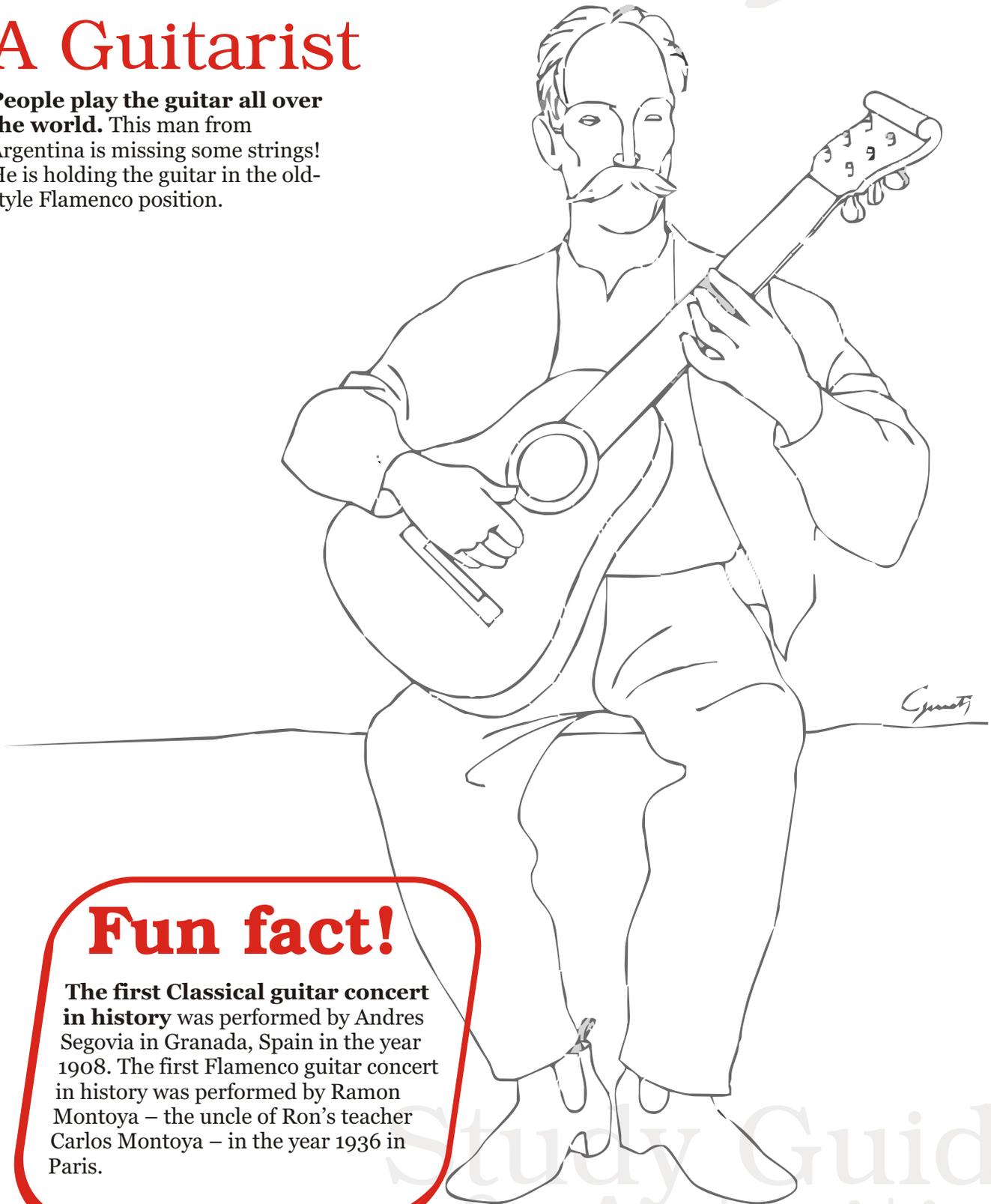
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A Guitarist

People play the guitar all over the world. This man from Argentina is missing some strings! He is holding the guitar in the old-style Flamenco position.

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Fun fact!

The first Classical guitar concert in history was performed by Andres Segovia in Granada, Spain in the year 1908. The first Flamenco guitar concert in history was performed by Ramon Montoya – the uncle of Ron’s teacher Carlos Montoya – in the year 1936 in Paris.

Ronald Radford

American Master of the Flamenco Guitar

A Flamenco Singer

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Here, a Flamenco Guitarist accompanies a Flamenco singer. You can tell it is a Flamenco guitar because of the wooden pegs. (Compare this to other guitars you have seen).-



Fun Fact!

Flamenco singing ("cante") is one of the three main components of flamenco, along with guitar playing ("toque") and flamenco dance ("baile").

There are many variants or song forms ("palos"), each expressing a unique emotion...

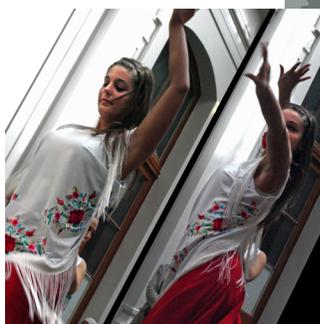
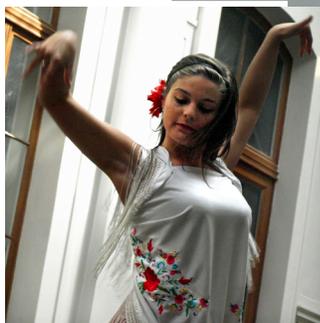
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Flamenco Dance (Baile)

In Spain, dancers move to the rhythms of the guitar. This type of Spanish folk music and dancing is called Flamenco. when the audience really likes the music or dancing, they will yell "OLE!"

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Ronald Radford

American Master of the Flamenco Guitar

About Ron

This brilliant American Flamenco virtuoso has evoked standing ovations on four continents. He has been acclaimed in Mexico City for interpretations “equal to those on any Flamenco stage in Madrid, Seville or Andalusia.” His Carnegie Recital Hall and Kennedy Center concerts were enthusiastically received, but perhaps the highest tribute comes from Madrid: “He has duende, the Spanish equivalent of ‘soul’.”



A protege of the legendary Carlos Montoya, Radford lived and traveled in Spain where he immersed himself in the musical wisdom of the Flamenco guitar masters, in addition to classical studies with Andres Segovia. He is the only individual ever to be awarded a Fulbright Scholarship in Flamenco.

This gifted artist takes you far beyond the usual guitar concert. Radford complements his masterful technique with an illuminating narration which recreates the very spirit and essence of this ancient folklore, Flamenco, the heartbeat of Spain.

"Mr. Radford drew an overflow crowd and held them spellbound with his artistry and personality. It was **one of the best programs we have had on our campus.**"

- CAMERON COLLEGE, Lawton, OK



"He guided his listeners through a winning and informative tour of the varieties of Spanish Gypsy music that make up the Flamenco landscape. His playing was expert throughout."

- THE NEW YORK TIMES

"The Spirit, the aliveness, the agile technique, the energy of red hot Flamenco!"

- THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"One of the most soul-stirring performances I have ever heard. It was the highlight of this years series, if not the highlight of all the Encore Music Series to date. Ole!"

- CHASKA HERALD, Chaska, MN