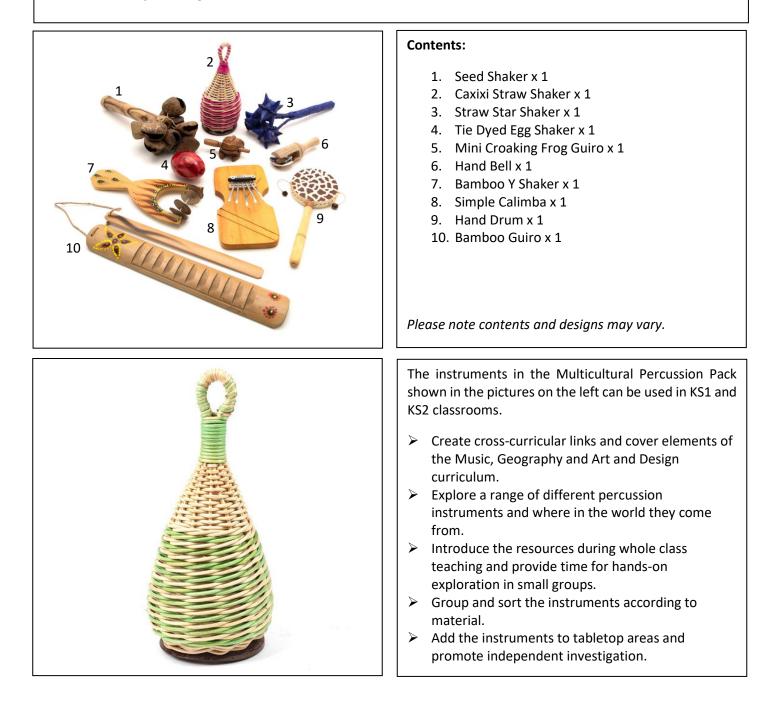
Multicultural Instruments 10 Players



Guidance Notes for Teachers

A set of beautifully hand-crafted, easy to play instruments that create a variety of different sounds. Create crosscurricular links by learning about the instruments.



Activity 1 - Instrument Mystery Activity



- Introduce the instruments without naming or identifying them.
- Give the pupils time to work together to guess what the instruments are called and how they can be played.
- > Encourage the pupils to identify what materials the instruments are made of.

Activity 2 – Hands-on Instrument Exploration

- Identify and name each of the instruments.
- > Explain the material and how to use them.
- Give time for small groups to handle each instrument.

Activity 3 – Instrument Investigation

- Encourage the pupils to look at elements of the instrument that can be adapted.
- Talk about pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre and texture.
- > Encourage the pupils to discuss their preferences.

Activity 4 – Music Challenge

- > Explore the instruments and identify those which make a specific sound.
- Use the instruments to play and record 'special effects' noises.
- > Encourage the pupils to play the special sound effects alongside a story/picture book.
- Create an opportunity for this to be performed to an audience.

Activity 5 – Geography Investigation

- Use a world map to name and locate Indonesia, where most of these instruments are made.
- Research Indonesia. Think about the flag, culture, food, history and landmarks.
- Create a fact file using the information gathered.

Activity 6 – Art and Design

- > Encourage the pupils to design and make their own percussion instrument.
- > Are there readily available materials they could use?
- Produce a 'how to play' document for other pupils to use.
- > Ask the pupils for ideas to rename the existing instruments think creatively!

Discussion Points – Topics

Seed shaker from Bali, Indonesia

This Fair Trade seed shaker is an upcycled instrument made from seed husks left over from Indonesian cuisine! Using seed shells which would otherwise be waste makes this a cheap but very effective instrument. It makes a lovely crunchy noise when shaken.

Explore further - are there other seeds that could be used to make instruments?

Hand drum from Bali, Indonesia

Also known as - pellet drum, monkey drum

This Fair Trade hand drum is played by vertically placing the handle between the outstretched hands so that the head is above the thumbs. By rubbing the hands together, the drum rotates causing the attached beads to quickly strike each face. Hand drums are often used by street traders throughout Asia to attract the attention of potential customers!

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Calimba from Bali, Indonesia



Also known as – thumb piano, finger harp

This simple and effective Fair Trade calimba is made in Indonesia. The instrument consists of a wooden base that is accompanied by metal tines.

These metal tines can be plucked to give off a faint ringing sound, and in

the hands of a skilled player, wonderful melodies can be played. To play this instrument, hold it with both hands, one on each side of the metal tines and use your thumbs to pluck the bottom of the metal tines.

Explore further - watch videos of different calimbas being played.

Frog Guiro from Thailand

Share the Frog Guiro Origin and Process notes included with this guidance.

Instrument videos

Use online resources to show videos of the instruments being played.

➢ Fair Trade

Fair Trade is a worldwide movement that aims to help producers in less economically developed countries, whether they be handicraft producers or farmers. The term Fair Trade means that producers receive a fair price for the goods they produce.

Each instrument included in this pack can be a way to teach and learn about the principles of Fair Trade. Teaching the principles of Fair Trade provides learning opportunities in many areas of learning, including PSED/PSHE, Understanding the World and Geography. The instruments have been sourced by Siesta, who have been a member of <u>BAFTS</u> (the British Association for Fair Trade Shops and Suppliers) for over 25 years and are also a BAFTS recognised Fair Trade importer.

Most of the suppliers of the instruments in this pack are small family businesses employing only a few people; Siesta try to keep them in continuous work enabling their businesses to grow. Nearly everything in this pack is handmade with materials being sustainably sourced, and traditional skills being kept alive.

<u>Explore further</u> – What are the 10 Principles of Fair Trade? How does Fair Trade help producers? Research the many organisations around the world, including Fairtrade Foundation, the British Association for Fair Trade Shops and Suppliers (BAFTS) and World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO).

Frog Guiro



Origin and Process Notes

A Fair Trade frog guiro, handmade in Northern Thailand from acacia wood. Run the stick along the ridges on its back from rear to front to make a deep croaking sounds or hit it on the head to make a 'pock' sound.

Read more about the frog's journey from start to finish!



These frog guiros are produced in the mountainous countryside outside the city of Chiang Mai in Northen Thailand. As woodcarving is no longer a big enough source of income to do exclusively, many of the woodcarvers also farm Longan fruit, a small, sweet and juicy lychee-like fruit. With many producers working from their homes, traditional carving tools can be spotted amongst their everyday items.

These frog guiros are made from acacia wood, used because of its sustainability as a fast-growing tree. One particular business has grown from strength to strength over the years and the owner has now built a large factory right next to his house and is now able to employ a large staff of carvers and painters – a perfect example of the Fair Trade way of working.

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Firstly, the rough shape of each frog is carved out by hand before being carefully sanded down. The sawdust waste is then transported to be used as a base for growing mushrooms at a nearby farm! Next a drill is used to shape the central hole in the frog. Each frog is drilled and then given a quick tap on the head to see if it makes the desired 'thock' sound. If it is not quite right, it gets another go under the drill. If it passes the test, then they are given a final sand down inside and are taken to the large drying kiln.



The kiln is almost entirely fired by leftover chunks of wood from the manufacturing of the frogs and has been installed with a top of the range alarm system in case the fire gets too hot. Once the frogs have all been fully dried, they are ready to be stained and painted. The painters use a mixture of techniques depending on the desired finish. Some use a paint gun to spray them whilst others require more detailed hand painting with brushes. After painting the frogs are given a final quality control check and are then packaged up for sending out.

Can you spot the giant frog in this photo?



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