

Grade: 2

Lesson Number: 14

Course: Virṣā

Title: Sikh Musicology

Standards

Standard 6: Sikh Musicology: Instruments

- Students identify the classical instruments of Gurmat Saṅgīt.
 - *Students learn to recognize the different classical instruments used for Kīrtan. These should include the Rabāb, Sirandā, Isrāj, Taus, Saraṅgī, Ḍhad, Mirdaṅg, Tānpurā, Dilruba, Tablā, and Vājā.*

Objectives

1. Children will be introduced to different classical instruments of Gurmat Saṅgīt and be able to identify whether it is a string or percussion instrument.

Prerequisites

- None.

Materials

- Instruments, if possible (if no actual instruments are available, print the attached poster of pictures of instruments)
- Audio tapes or CDs/ or Video/DVD recordings of instruments being played
- Practice worksheet of matching tables with names of instruments on one side and picture of instruments on the other in scattered order so that children can match name of instrument with picture of instrument (resources attached)
- Worksheet with names of instruments scrambled (eg: rāisj = isrāj) (resources attached)
- Poster sheet/blackboard
- Someone who can do kīrtan live on one of the instruments

Advanced Preparation

- Instrument pictures.
- Copies of word scramble and matching worksheet.

Engagement/Exploration (30-35 minutes)

- Begin conversation by discussing what goes on in a divān. Children will most likely be able to express all aspects of it.
- When children make reference to kīrtan, discuss it further by questioning them what is used during kīrtan? Who does it? What does it sound like, etc...
- Tell children though the tablā and vājā (वाजा) are the most commonly used instruments today, during the time of the Gurūs different kinds of instruments were used.
- Gurū Nānak Sāhib had a companion with him whose name was Mardānā. Mardānā played the rabāb.

- Show children picture of or the **rabāb** (ਰਬਾਬ) and tell them that Mardānā would play the rabāb to build the mood as people gathered and settled. Gurū Nānak Sāhib would tell him which note to play and then the mood was created and he would sing the Sabad.
- Ask children if anyone has ever seen someone play the rabāb?
- It was also traditional that in kīrtan they also used the Mirdaṅg. These days you will notice that they use the Joṛī (or Tablā), both used to build rhythm.
- Show children a picture or the actual **Mridaṅg and Tablā** (ਮ੍ਰਿਦੰਗ / ਤਬਲਾ).
- So ever since Gurū Nānak Sāhib there was a strong tradition of kirtan and it continued with the other Gurūs too.
- Gurū Arjan Sāhib too was a great musician and it is said that he introduced/designed the Sirandā.
- Show children the **Sirandā** (ਸਿਰੰਦਾ) and tell them about it.
- Gurū Hargobind Sāhib incorporated the **Sāraṅgī** (ਸਾਰੰਗੀ). One of the reasons why string instruments were so important was that they worked well with an individual's voice. Gurū Hargobind Sāhib included the Sāraṅgī specifically because it worked well to sing heroic ballads. (Vārs)
- Show children the Sāraṅgī.
- During the time of Gurū Gobind Singh many beautiful instruments were used. One of them was a **Tāūs** (ਤਾਉਸ). This too was a stringed instrument and was shaped as a peacock. A smaller version of the Tāūs is the **Dilrubā** (ਦਿਲਰੁਬਾ). The Dilrubā was used in the battlefield on horseback as the Sant-Sipāhīs continued to sing the praises of Vāhigurū.
- Show children the Tāūs and the Dilrubā.
- The **Isrāj** (ਇਸਰਾਜ) looks, sounds and plays the same as the Dilrubā too.
- Now much later on, during the time that the British had occupied India, there were kīrtanīs who were called 'ḍhāḍhīs' (ਢਾਢੀ). They used a version of the Sāraṅgī, but the bow for the string had little bells on them. Along with the Sāraṅgī they used a very small hand drum called a ḍhāḍh. The ḍhāḍhīs would sing a story of heroism. These days they often take an historical episode and tell us about that. Ask children in they have seen a ḍhāḍhī jathā at their Gurduārā.
- Show children the “ḍhāḍh” (ਢਾਢ).
- There is one more instrument which is called the Tānpurā (ਤਾਨਪੁਰਾ). This is a drone instrument (makes a humming sound) which is used to keep the basic notes flowing in the background so that the Kīrtanī (ਕੀਰਤਨੀ) can remain and sing in Sur (ਸੁਰ).
- Show children the **Tānpurā**.

Exploration (15-20 minutes)

- Now have the children listen to the live kīrtan (ਕੀਰਤਨ). If no one is available to play on, plan to get a recording from www.gurmatsangeet.com
- Then ask them how they felt listening to the kīrtan.

Explanation/Extension (5-10 minutes)

- Have children try to complete their word scramble and matching worksheet.

Evaluation (On-going)

- Have children redo the word scramble and matching worksheet at the beginning of next class.

Teacher Resources**Instrument Names Word Scramble****Rbāba****Irdanās****Rsjaī****Sāūṭ****Rīgasāñ****Aḍhḍ****Drdñaig****Prāntāu****Bārulid****Blaāt****Āāvj**

Match Instruments with Names



sāraṅgī



dilrubā



vājā



mirdaṅg



tānpurā



ḍhaḍ



tāūs



rabāb



tablā



isrāj

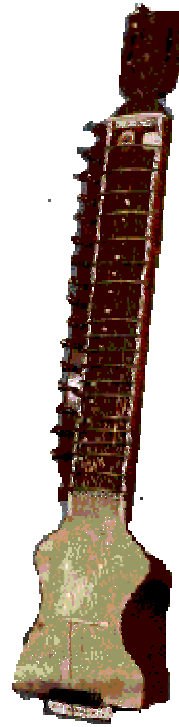


sirandā

Instruments



RABĀB



THE DILRUBĀ



TANJOR TĀNPURĀ



ISRĀJ:
www.buckinghammusic.com/israj/israj.html



TĀŪS

<http://www.indianmusicalinstruments.com/strings2.htm>



MIRDAṄG



SIRANDĀ



ḌHAD



SARĀṄGĪ: www.buckinghammusic.com/sarangi/sarangi.html

Instrument Names Word Scramble**Rbāba****Irdanās****Rsjaī****Sāūṭ****Rīgasāñ****Aḡhḡ****Drdñaig****Prāntāu****Bārulid****Blaāt****Āāvḡ**

Match Instruments with Names



sāraṅgī



dilrubā



vājā



mirdaṅg



tānpurā



ḍhaḍ

Sojhī

Virṣā



tāūs



rabāb



tablā



isrāj



sirandā

Instruments



RABĀB



THE DILRUBĀ



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SIRANDĀ



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