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MUSIC: A MELODIC METHODOLOGY INTO TEACHING AND LEARNING
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SCHOOL EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIP

LANDSCAPE

AND

TRADITIONAL

CULTURE

‘Landscape and traditional songs, dances and clothing’ is a final product for the second project Learning, Teaching and Training Activities held at our partner school, Gymnasium Valtinou, Trikala, Greece. It is a collection of photos, videos and songs, accompanied with analyses about the following: how the landscape determines the steps in traditional dances and the clothes people used and use to wear. The presentation has been made in Power Point, both in English and in each partner school’s mother tongue.

I.E.S PABLO RUIZ PICASSO

SPAIN

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LANDSCAPE AND TRADITIONAL CLOTHING

FANDANGO DE ALMERÍA

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

The costume they wear in the song is the typical dress of Almeria. It is used to dance the fandanguillo and other typical dances of the area. (It is not the classic costume of Sevillana Andalusian.).

The woman wears a shirt and a wool underskirt over which she put an apron. Cover your legs with stockings, put on espadrilles and cover your head and shoulders with a handkerchief.

The man, on the other hand, wears shirt with jacket, sash and zarangüel, a wide pants that covers from the waist to the knees. He also wears espadrilles and covers his head with a scarf and hat. On festive occasions a decorated cape can be added to the Almeria costume

The regional costume of Almeria can vary slightly depending on whether its use is work or festive. When they wear it, the women are called refajonas and the men are curros.



ISA CANARIA

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

ESPAÑOL

There are different factors that have conditioned traditional dress. On the one hand, the geographical factor, with differences in terms of fabrics and number of garments to be used, because it is not the same in the midlands than in the coastal areas.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING

Shirt. It is a long white nightgown adorned in front and by the neck. The shorts. Its function is a panty. The shorts reach the thigh and it is also white. The cuerpillo. It is used as a bra and put on top. The zagalejo. It is a white, wide, and long skirt with a fullness. Skirt. It is same as the zagalejo but lighter.

The jacket. It is a blouse that has a cassock collar and it is open at the back.

The apron. It goes over the skirt and covers up to the knees.

The shoes. Black high boots

The stockings. They are held by a league

The handkerchief. Cover the head.

MAN'S CLOTHING

The shirt. Shirt without collar but it has buttons ..

The pants. Long to the ankles of normal leg. The colors are plain gray or striped. Vest. Sleeveless and open ahead. The fabric of the front was the same as that of the pants; the back was muslin

The jacket. The fabric and the color were the same as those of the vest and the trousers.

The hat. It is the same one that has been used until now. They are bought in stores; The material is usually felt and the colors can be gray, black, beige or cinnamon.

The shoes are usually black.

JOTA

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

The costume for women has two versions: the diary and the gala. The first, also known as "peasant costume" consists of a "refajo" -which shouldn't be seen- covered by a cotton skirt and an apron. On the torso, you should wear a white blouse also called "chambray" and a cotton mantle.

In the case of women's dress, the skirt becomes silk and a more tight blouse that may be of other colors is known as "doublet". As for the shawl, it can be made of silk or manila with handmade embroidery.

Men who want to dress in "baturros" must wear black trousers or shorts to the knee, which can be velvet or cloth, along with a white shirt that will be covered with a vest of the same fabric as the pants. At the waist, above the shirt and shorts, the band should be placed, usually red.

SEVILLANAS

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

In the knotted head wears the “cachirulo”, one of the most distinctive garments of this costume, a scarf usually of black and red squares, although there are also other combinations of colors such as blue and black or purple and black. On the feet, espadrilles with esparto sole are worn; although for the party suit both the shoe and the espadrille are considered valid.

BOLERO MALLORQUÍN

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

The typical dress for dancing “flamenco” is one of the few that can suffer modifications and change with fashion, more in women than in men, although the characteristics of the suit are always the same. The suit can present variations with the typical flamenco dress for riding and walking the fair.

In men, the basic items are pants, usually black, and a shirt, black or white, and sometimes a vest or jacket. It is the bailaor's decision if he adorns more or less his clothing with accessories such as a scarf around his neck. In women, the suit is usually light and flying, which accompanies the movement of the dance. You can't miss the flyers, which for the dance are placed in the lower part of the skirt. As for colors and patterns the most common are polka dots, although many prints. And in terms of accessories, a fringed shawl, a flower, combs, earrings, bracelets and shoes with a wide heel for footwork.

Because the area of origin of these dances is warm, they usually wear dresses with short sleeves or without it.

VERDIALES DE MÁLAGA

ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

- Men wear a shirt with a waistcoat and wide, knee-length trousers. They also wear a red scarf and white stockings. They usually wear a headscarf (like a pirate bandana), worn to protect them from the sun, the wind, etc. while working in the field.
- Women wear a black shirt and an ankle-length skirt, a light white veil and stockings. Sometimes they also wear a hat made of straw for the same reason as mentioned above. They wear an apron to collect the olives, grapes, almonds, figs, etc.



ANALYSIS OF THE COSTUMES

Men usually wear white shirts, black waistcoats and trousers.

Women also wear white shirts, black skirts and traditionally shoes made of straw and laces around their shins. Nowadays, women can wear trousers.

The hat with flowers and colourful laces is the most famous component, linked to the villages and the countryside.



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