Student's Name:

Professor's Name:

Course:

Date:

**Music Appreciation**

Music is crucial when it comes to comprehending the history of Latin America. Latin America has an extraordinary musical complexity and diversity, which was developed centuries ago through cultural exchange. Various groups incorporated music and dance as part of their daily lives, both in leisure activities, at work, and in education (González, 45). Music also acted as a mode of communication between religious groups. Music was also part of the various expeditions used to claim territories in America, and it was later used by missionaries and evangelists (Stavans, 66). Music and dance gave opportunities for reinvention and cultural maintenance during colonialism. Various renowned music composers during this era were Carlos Chavez, Alberto Ginastera, and Heitor Villa-Lobos (Herrera, 66).

Carlos Chavez was a famous Mexican composer during the 20th century. He was greatly known because of his seven symphonies. He stood out among other composers because he never used to follow trends and was doing well in orchestral or instrumental music (Flores, 77). However, his music was not being considered as Latin as it often sounded Stravinsky. He is also known for having written some books. He also served as the chair of poetics in Harvard university (Herrera, 33).

Alberto Ginastera was also a popular American composer during the 20th century (Stavans, 54). What made him rise to fame was the fact that he used national music and local idioms during his compositions. He started singing as a young child and has received various awards for his music. He is normally labeled as a traditionist (González, 78).

The third music composer was Heltor Villa-Lobos, born in brazil capital Rio De Janeiro in 1887. He was allegedly taught how to play Viola and Cello by his father, who used to be an armature musician (Stavans,30). He learned how to play guitar as an adolescent. He spent most of his years in Paris but returned to Brazil and sang some brazil street music.

Carlos Chavez, Alberto Ginastera, and Heltor Villa-Lobos composed their music all with different styles, Chavez is thought to have composed Stravinsky kind of music while Ginastera sang traditional music and Heltor Villa is popular for his street music (Flores, 38). They used various nationalistic equipment in their music to show their nationalism; for example, Heltor is thought to use some brazil street words in his music, Carlo Chevez used his seven symphonies and Alberto Ginastera local idioms.

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