

Introduction other
parts of the world
after much



Introduction

Cuba has developed much music which is in very different styles of singing and composition. The people making this music try to apply the cultures which came from the continent of Africa and Europe. The music Cuba has natural styles based on the European specifically the Spanish and also the African music. The instruments which were well known and were much used were the drums. The slaves from Africa made these instruments using the knowledge they acquired from their home land.

The Africans are much skilled in the making of the instruments which are being used widely in the music of Cuba (Sublette 83).

Contributions of Cuban music

This music from Cuba has a role in the making and the composition of the different music in the world, for example, the salsa, the jazz, other music in Argentina, Ghana, and West Africa, including, establishment of music in Colombia and Spain. There are many form of the Cuban music. This includes the famous Creole music. The other types of music are being supported much more than the Creole music hence making them not to be well known (Sublette 57).

Other forms of Cuba music

Others include: Cancion, Waltz, Musica campesina, Zapateo, Punto guajiro, Guajira, Criolla, Contradanza, Danza, Habanera, Danzon, Danzonete, Yoruba and Congolese rituals, Clave, Rumba, Comparsa, Changui, and Cuban jazz and African heritage.

They were many and their identity cannot be well established including their population. They came from Congo, Benin, Nigeria and other African countries (Sublette 127).

The slaves who came to Cuba

These slaves included the Congolese, the Yoruba, the Dahomey and the Kalabars.

There is a good preservation of music in Cuba, the original instruments, dances and languages are well kept. Hip-hop is widely spread in Cuba and even its events are supported by the Cuban government. Without this support, it would have been a great burden to the musicians in their efforts to record and produce their music. The hip-hop artists only need to be very positive on any matter concerning the government of Cuba (Sublette 115).

The support of the government of Cuba

This music is becoming very popular in Cuba; this has even made it possible for the government of Cuba to support the Cuban music. We have to have access to the culture and music and to know much about it in order to have a say in it, if it is good or does not sound well. The music market and the politics can offer a great hindrance to this. This music has been eliminated from the United States of America and other parts of the world after much work has been done in many cultures.

Cuba music has the elements of folk which has been passed on from the past using the instruments. Sublette has made some study on the language, politics, religion and other topics which are of relevance to the Cuba music (Sublette 102).

Establishers of Cuban music

The original establishers of Cuban music were not from Cuba but came from different parts of Africa. The ones from Cuba born there and were not moved to Cuba as other slaves. The new slave had to be brought into Cuba because of the sugar company which was earning Cuba much income.

Therefore many slaves had to be brought to Cuba from different parts of Africa (Sublette 94).

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say, Sublette led to the establishment of the music called son. This was after much time and effort spent with a Cuban tress player and he studied a lot about his innovations. Much more music is being developed and this includes the Afro-Cuban music. There are many types of the Cuban music and are popular worldwide. (Sublette 87). Works Cited Sublette, Ned.

From First Drums to Mambo in Cuba and its music. Chicago, IL: Chicago Review Press, 2007. Print.