Yamato
Jhonetsu (Passion)
MONDAY, APRIL 6, 2020
11AM | Jackson Hall
Recommended for grades K–12

Visual & Performing Arts Standards
The newly revised California Arts Standards provide guidance toward a common goal: for all California students to fully participate in a rich and well-rounded arts education. The standards are based on the artistic processes of creating; performing/producing/presenting; responding; and connecting. Our school matinees correspond to responding and connecting.


Common Core
The Common Core broadens the definition of a “text,” viewing performance as a form of text, so students are experiencing and interacting with a text when they attend a performance. Seeing live performance provides rich opportunities to write reflections, narratives, arguments, etc.

RL 4-12.2; RL 4-12.3; RL 4-12.6; RL 4-12.7; RL 4-12.9; RL 4-12.2; RL 4-12.3; SL 4-12.2

About Yamato
Taiko drumming is one of the traditional arts of Japan, and the Yamato ensemble represents the new generation of the ancient art with the addition of women in the group. An energetic group of young performers, Yamato blends theater and musical arts into a performance of tightly synchronized percussion and expressive solos.

Yamato was founded in 1993 by Masaki Ogawa in Nara, the ancient capital of Japan and “the land of Yamato.” In the eighth century, Japan was known as Yamato, and Nara was the city where Japanese culture is believed to have started.

Since its creation, Yamato has presented over 3,800 performances for more than 6 million people in 51 countries in Asia, Europe and the Americas. Their international debut occurred in 1998 at the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, where the group was awarded the “Spirit of the Fringe” award. The following year, Yamato embarked on three international tours, covering South America, six countries in Europe, and Israel.

Yamato's motto is “Go anywhere if invited and make the world a little more happy.” The globe-trotting troupe achieves this by infusing traditional drumming virtuosity with original compositions and theatrical staging. Their never-ending passion motivated the group to create Jhonetsu (Passion). The result is a vital, pulsating experience that grows to a thunder as the drummers put their souls into connecting with their audience through “shin-on”—a shared heartbeat.

Learn More:
Yamato website (www.yamatodrummers.com)
Yamato in action video (www.mondaviarts.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/yamato_70sec.mp4)
A theatre is a charged space, full of energy and anticipation. When the house lights (the lights that illuminate the audience seating) go down, the excitement level goes up! Theatres are designed so that the voices of the singers and actors and the music of the musicians can be heard. But this also means that any sound in the audience, whispering, speaking and moving about, can be heard by other audience members and by the performers. Distractions like these disrupt everyone's concentration and can spoil a performance.

The performers on stage show respect for their art form and for the audience by doing their very best work. By watching attentively the audience shows respect for the performers. Appreciation can be shown in many different ways, depending upon the art form and the culture(s) of the people in the audience. For instance, while the audience at a dance performance may sit quietly, other types of performances may invite audience participation.

Applause is the best way for audience members to share their enthusiasm and to show their appreciation for the performers. Applaud at the end of a performance! Sometimes the audience will clap during a performance, as after a featured solo. Audience members may feel like laughing if the action on stage is funny, crying if the action is sad, or sighing if something is seen or heard that is beautiful.

Dear Students,

1. **Before the performance:** What are your expectations for this performance? How many different types of taiko drums do you think the performers will play?

2. **During the performance:** What part about being a drummer seems the most difficult and the most exciting? Why?

3. **After the performance:** What activities do you do, both in school and out, that require teamwork? What makes a good team?

What is expected of student audiences at the matinee:

- To facilitate starting the performance on time, get a drink of water and use the restroom before entering the seating area.
- Enter the auditorium quietly and take your seats immediately (note that all matinees have reserved seating).
- Show courtesy to the artists and other guests at all times.
- Demonstrate appreciation for the artists’ work by applauding.
- Refrain from making unnecessary noise or movements.
- Please eat lunch before or after the performance. Food is not allowed in the theatre.
- Use information learned from the pre-matinee discussion to enhance the performance experience.
- Please do not photograph or record the artists.

Think About It

**Before the performance:** What are your expectations for this performance? How many different types of taiko drums do you think the performers will play?

**During the performance:** What part about being a drummer seems the most difficult and the most exciting? Why?

**After the performance:** What activities do you do, both in school and out, that require teamwork? What makes a good team?

Please no talking during the show.

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Watch attentively.

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Show appreciation by applauding.

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Mondavi Center Arts Education

Arts Education provides CueSheets for all performances in the Mondavi Center 2019–20 School Matinee Series. They are intended to help teachers prepare their students for the school matinee that they will attend at Mondavi Center, UC Davis.

Ruth Rosenberg, director of arts education and artist engagement

Jennifer Mast, arts education coordinator

Support provided by

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