



Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán

*A Celebration of Day of the
Dead from Tequila, México*

A Digital School Day Performance



Available Online:

Mon Nov 1 – Fri Nov 12, 2021

How to use this guide.

Your class is attending a digital performance...

Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán ***A Celebration of Day of the Dead*** ***from Tequila, México!***

This guide will help you prepare for the digital performance. Each section is organized around a question or activity connected to the performance.

Some things will be different than seeing a performance in person:

1. You will be watching this concert on your computer screen and not in a theater.
2. You might be watching with your class or at home with your family.
3. You can rewind the video to watch a part that you really enjoyed again.

This learning guide and event are intended for grades K-12. These symbols will indicate the difficulty level of the material for each grade level.



Grade
K-4



Grade
5-7

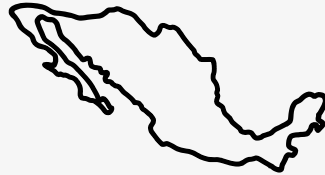


Grade
8-12

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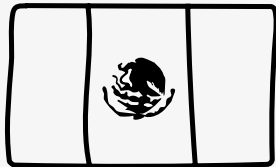
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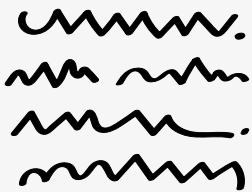
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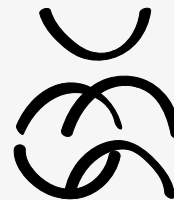
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Who is performing?

Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán

Audiences simply love Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán. No other mariachi group in history has had an influence remotely comparable to theirs; they are widely considered the finest in the world.

Founded in a small city in the southwestern Mexican state of Jalisco by Don Gaspar Vargas in the 1890s, this band invented the modern mariachi. With world-class vocalists and instrumentalists, flawless ensemble work, and spellbinding showmanship, they are masters at melding the old world style of mariachi music with new, innovative pieces. Mariachi Vargas is appealing to audiences across all generations.

The 12 musicians of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán include:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Julio Martínez, harp | Andrés González, violin |
| Enrique de Santiago, guitarrón | Daniel Martínez, violin |
| Arturo Vargas, guitar | Miguel Angel Barron, vihuela |
| Gilberto Macias, trumpet | Jorge Aguayo, violín |
| Gustavo Alvarado, trumpet | Carlos Martínez, violin |
| Alberto Alfaro, violin | Manuel Alcaraz, vocals |

You can see pictures of the instruments listed here on page 6 of this guide.





Who is performing? *continued*

There are three different categories of instruments played by the musicians of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán.

They are melodic, rhythmic, and bass instruments.

Melodic Instruments

The melody of a mariachi song is usually played by the violin or trumpet, or sung by a vocalist, sometimes in combination with one another. Each violinist and trumpet player is responsible for a specific part that works closely with the other melodic instruments to create a unified melody. Mariachi vocalists portray the emotional content of the song by using a variety of styles ranging from soft purity to raucous energy.

Rhythmic Instruments

The guitar and vihuela play strummed chords that provide rhythmic energy to an ensemble that does not include percussion instruments. The vihuela is a relative of the guitar. It is a small, five-stringed instrument easily identifiable by its swollen, v-shaped back.

Bass Instruments

The bass lines of the guitarrón and harp are the foundation of the music. A guitarrón is a larger bass version of the vihuela with a deeper sound and body. Unlike in Western music, where the harp is played sitting down, mariachi harpists attach wooden legs to the instrument that allow them to stand with the rest of the musicians.





Who is performing? *continued*

Here are pictures of these instruments.

Guitarrón

Violin

Guitar

Vihuela

Trumpet

Harp



Search the internet to find videos of musicians playing these different instruments. Listen for the similarities and differences in sound.





What is the history of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán?

Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán is a Mexican folk music ensemble founded by Gaspar Vargas in 1897. They perform mariachi music, which is a type of Mexican music that dates all the way back to the 18th century! The group has been performing for over five generations and has a long and rich history.

“The Best Mariachi in the World” is now more than 100 years old. [Watch this short video about Mariachi Vargas De Tecalitlán.](#)





What is the history of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán?

continued

The history of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán has evolved over the course of five generations, beginning in 1897 to the present day!

1ST GENERATION (1897-1930)

Don Gaspar Vargas founded the ensemble in 1897 in Tecalitlán, a small city in the southwestern Mexican state of Jalisco. The original group included the following instruments: guitarra de golpe, harp, and two violins. This combination of instruments established the “Sonido Tecalitlán” (Tecalitlán Sound), a sound distinct from other mariachi styles because of the substitution of the guitarra de golpe and harp for the more traditional guitarrón and vihuela.

2ND GENERATION (1931-1949)

Don Gaspar Vargas passed leadership of the group to his son, Silvestre, who expanded the ensemble by adding more violins, guitarrón, guitar, and trumpet. Silvestre’s vision of creating the best mariachi group in Mexico resulted in prizes and wide national recognition. In 1941, Mariachi Vargas released their first album and signed their first record contract.





What is the history of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán?

→ *continued*

3RD GENERATION (1950-1993)

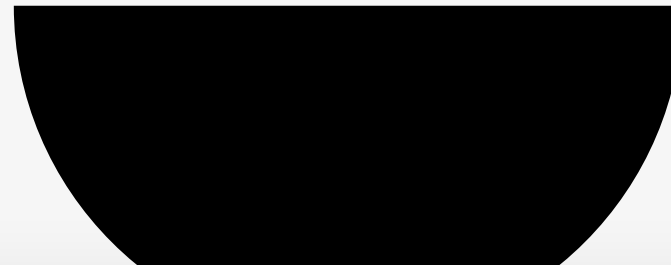
Silvestre Vargas brought on violinist and arranger Rubén Fuentes, hoping to cultivate a more refined sound. In the 1950s, Mariachi Vargas solidified the now standard instrumentation and sound of mariachi. Known as the “Golden Age of the Huapango,” mariachi gained worldwide popularity while continuing to be a national symbol at home. Global interest in mariachi waned during the 1960s, but Mariachi Vargas headlined many international mariachi conferences. In 1986, pop star Linda Ronstadt appeared with Mariachi Vargas, singing in Spanish publicly for the first time and bringing even greater recognition to the group with a national tour.

4TH GENERATION (1994-2002)

As part of its 100th anniversary celebration in 2007, Mariachi Vargas released a series of albums that made up an anthology, or collection, of folk music honoring Mexican culture.

5TH GENERATION (2003-PRESENT)

Today, the group is composed of one harp, one vihuela, one guitar, one guitarrón, two trumpets, and six violins. It plays in a wide range of styles, from Mexican folk tunes to Western classical works. Mariachi Vargas continues to delight audiences all over the world with its energy and musicianship.





What makes Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán unique?

Mariachi is rooted in the mixing of Indigenous, Spanish, and West African musical traditions of the Spanish colonial period (1519-1810). What we now call mariachi emerged from the ranches and small towns of western Mexico as early as the 1850s. Each of the country's many regions has its own signature musical culture; modern mariachi draws in particular from the traditions of the states of Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Veracruz, and Aguascalientes.

Mariachi is traditionally performed at major events including weddings, baptisms, funerals, parties, civic celebrations, and political campaigns. Today, mariachi remains a major source of national pride and identity and is highlighted by artists, filmmakers, and government officials to represent the essence of Mexican national and regional culture to the world. In 2011, UNESCO designated mariachi music as an “Intangible Cultural Heritage.”

[Watch this performance by Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán](#) performing one of Mexico's most popular songs, “Cielito Lindo Huasteco.”





What makes *↗ continued* Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán unique?

During the rampant urbanization of the early 1900s, large numbers of ranchers and farmers migrated from the rural countryside to city centers for work, bringing with them their various mariachi traditions. Immediately following the end of the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), the government used mariachi to generate a sense of nationalism that still allowed migrants to maintain connections with their rural, regional identities.

In the early 20th century, mariachi was often associated with the lowbrow culture of womanizing and drinking, present in the bars where it was performed. But by the 1950s, mariachi came to be regarded as one of Mexico's most refined art forms, primarily due to the artistically and culturally professionalized business model of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán.

Mariachi Vargas has redefined the mariachi genre with their traditional yet innovative performance style. With five generations of performers and over 100 recordings featuring countless original songs and arrangements, Mariachi Vargas has set the standard for the mariachi music industry.





What makes *continued* Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán unique?

Much of the ensemble's success is due to the phenomenal talents of composer and classical violinist Ruben Fuentes and José "Pepe" Martínez, Sr., who was the musical director for Mariachi Vargas before his passing in 2016.

Fuentes and Martínez wrote numerous songs and arrangements together that have resulted in the sound mariachi music is known for today. Mariachi Vargas combines traditional huapangos, boleros, rancheras, and sones with operatic and symphonic influences.

Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán's elegant stage presence, formal mariachi attire, majestic voices, and musicianship give audiences an experience beyond their imagination.

The internationally acclaimed Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán is based out of Mexico City and has performed throughout the United States, Latin America, Spain, and the Czech Republic. Their music continues to shape cultures, influence people, attract multiple generations, and entertain audiences throughout the world.





What makes ^{↗ continued} Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán unique?

Musical Forms

One thing that makes Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán unique is the many different musical forms they use in their songs. Here are just a few examples of some core forms.

Rancheras

Rancheras can have various time signatures, but are always more about the solo singer and have very simple accompaniment. Rancheras were sung by actors in early Mexican movies, which helped to popularize mariachi.

Sones

The son is the most important musical form in the history of the mariachi. The term can refer to both regional styles of mestizo music or to the melodies of Native American cultural groups.

Polkas

Mexican polka is basically the same as German polka, with its familiar “boom-chickaboom-chick” accompaniment. Polka was incorporated into Mexican music due to the large German community living in northeastern Mexico. Most Mexican polkas are strictly instrumental.

Waltzes

The waltz is a type of dance music with the rhythm “one-two-three” originating from Europe. Mariachis tend to perform waltzes on more formal occasions, such as wedding ceremonies.

Boleros

A bolero is a type of dance music in a slow tempo with duple meter of Cuban origin.

Huapangos

One of the many musical styles that came to Mexico City during the migration of regional peoples in the 1940s and 50s, huapangos have three defining traits: distinctive rhythm, violin playing as the lead instrument, and the use of vocal falsetto.



For further exploration, check out some of the genre’s most recognizable tunes:

“La Marcha de Zacatecas”

“El Mariachi Loco”

“El Jarabe Tapatio”

“Malagueña”

“El Son de la Negra”

“Cielito Lindo”



🍏 Artistic Stop – What do you hear?

[Watch this performance by Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán.](#)

Watch and listen to the performance again, then complete the following activities.

🍏 Draw a picture in response to what you see and hear.

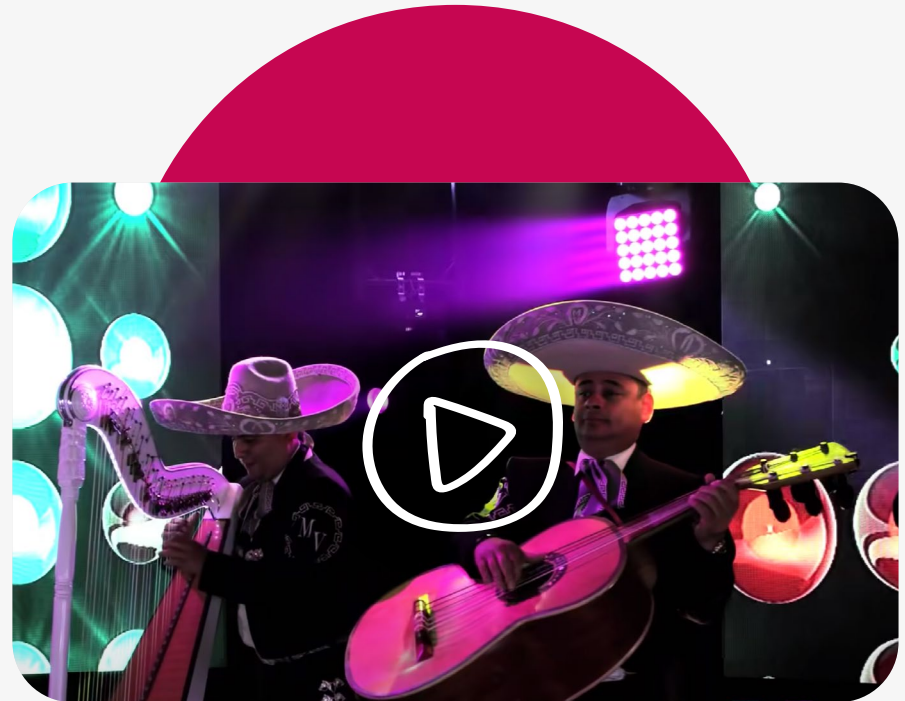
What images come to your mind when you watch and listen?
What do the sounds remind you of?

🖋️ Describe the way the different instruments sound.

What words do you think of when you hear the different instruments? How does this music make you feel? What images come to mind?

You might decide to put your answers into a table like this:

Description of the sound of the different instruments	Words/images that come to mind	How they make me feel



🔍 Now you have completed the table, write a paragraph that describes the music as you hear it.

You could also consider including a description of the way in which the following musical elements are used:

- Dynamics: how loud or soft the music is
- Tempo: how fast or slow the music is
- Texture: how many different instruments or voices are playing/singing at the same time



🍏 What is the history of Mexico?

This performance celebrates the cultural heritage of Mexico, a country in Central America that borders the United States. The history of Mexico is rich and varied.





🍏 What is the history of Mexico? *continued*

The history of Mexico reflects its mixed heritage. This same mix of cultures is also reflected through mariachi music. Consequently, an awareness of Mexican history can provide a deeper social context through which one can understand mariachi. **Look at the timeline below to see what you can learn.**

1200 BCE

The Olmec people emerge as Mexico's first complex society. They are followed by the Maya, Toltec, and Aztec peoples.

300 – 900 BCE

Classical Period for the Ancient Mayan, Zapotecan, and Teotihuacán people. Temples are built at the Chichén Itzá and Uxmal.

1492

Christopher Columbus lands on what is now known as the Dominican Republic.

1517

The first Spanish expedition explores Mexico. They seize the Aztec capital.

1519 – 1521

Spanish forces led by Hernando Cortés arrive and conquer Mexico. After Hernando Cortes conquers the Aztec Empire in 1521, Catholic missionaries begin to appear. Their goal is to convert the indigenous Mexican peoples to Catholicism.

1810 – 1862:

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

1821: Mexico wins independence from Spain

1848: The US gains Mexican territory after winning the Mexican-American War, including what is now Nevada, Utah, and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado

1862: Mexico wins the Battle of Puebla against French invaders. Cinco de Mayo is the holiday that honors this event.

1910 – 1917

1910: Mexican citizens revolt, beginning the Mexican Revolution

1917: A new constitution is adopted

1968

Mexico City hosts the first Olympic Games ever held in Latin America

2000

Vicente Fox is sworn in as the first president elected who did not belong to the ruling party.

Did you learn something new about Mexico? What was it? Share this new knowledge with a friend or a family member!



What is the history of Mexico? *continued*

Mexico has a rich history that spans more than three millennia. First populated more than 13,000 years ago, the regions of southern and central Mexico gave birth to the rise and fall of complex Indigenous civilizations. These pre-colonial societies developed written language, produced elaborate art and architecture, and created systems of political and social stratification not ever exhibited in the Western hemisphere.

Journey in the Americas: Major Civilizations of Mexico



Olmecs **(c. 1600-400 BCE)**

South of Mexico: The Olmecs created large cities and carved huge head sculptures. They made and traded rubber from trees. Unfortunately, there are few surviving written records.



Mayans **(c. 250-900 CE)**

Yucatan peninsula: They made significant advancements in math, astronomy, and architecture, including creating a 365-day calendar and using the number zero.



Aztecs **(c. 1300-1500)**

Central Valley: The Aztecs were a political alliance of three states. They excelled at agriculture, creating elaborate systems of irrigation and reclaiming swamps.



What is the history of Mexico?

continued

February 1519 marked the arrival of Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés. Over the next three years Cortés expanded his alliances with local indigenous groups, uniting them against the Aztecs. In May 1521, Cortés conquered Tenochtitlán (modern-day Mexico City) and caused the fall of the great Aztec empire. Over the next 50 years, Spain took control of a large proportion of what is now mainland Mexico, enslaving its indigenous population. Millions of indigenous people died as a result of diseases brought in by the Spanish. [Read about how bacteria from Europe may have killed 15 million Aztec people in 1545.](#)

Catholic missionaries began to arrive in 1523, building monasteries and converting much of the population of Nueva España (New Spain) to Catholicism. Mexico was part of the Spanish empire for three centuries, administered as the Viceroyalty of New Spain.





What is the history of Mexico? *continued*



Journey from Europe: From Colony to Independence

Spain ruled Mexico, both its native and Spanish people, from afar. On September 16, 1810, Father Manuel Hidalgo called for independence from Spain. Though he failed, and Mexico did not become independent until 1821, September 16 is still celebrated as Mexico's Independence Day.

Still, the fight for Mexico's land was not over. Spain tried to retake Mexico in 1829. And the US declared war on Mexico in 1846, eventually seizing half of Mexico's land (525,000 square miles) — what would become New Mexico and California.

After 30 years of dictatorship in the late 1800s, Mexico's revolution from 1910 to 1920 resulted in the modern-day government of Mexico that we know today.



What is the history of Mexico? *continued*



Journey from Africa: Slavery in Early Mexican History

When Europeans came to Mexico, they not only brought their language and culture, but also brought human beings as slaves. European colonizers originally used the native people of Mexico for labor projects and agriculture, but when European diseases severely depleted the native population, they turned elsewhere for cheap sources of labor. As early as the 1520s, Europeans brought slaves from African countries like modern-day Cape Verde, Guinea, and Angola.

Slavery was a violent existence, and death rates were high in silver mines and on sugar plantations. Some Black people were able to buy their freedom or escape and form their own towns. By the 17th century, the free Black population outnumbered the enslaved Black population. Slavery was abolished in Mexico in 1829, over 30 years before the US. Some Black people even escaped from US slavery to Mexico in the 19th century. [Read a Washington Post article about some of their ancestors.](#)



What is the history of Mexico? *continued*



Journey from Asia: Another Strain of Early Slavery

Europeans also used Asian slaves during the early colonial period. In the late 16th and 17th centuries, colonists brought slaves from India and Southeast Asia. At that time, Spain also had power in the Philippines, and Manila (the current capital of the Philippines) was a key slave market. Unlike slaves from Africa, slaves from Asia were often channeled into domestic labor and textile mills.

In the late 19th century, up until World War II, immigrants from China and Japan came to Mexico for contract labor. Today, Asian Mexicans make up a relatively small population, less than 1% of the total population, but their cultural impact can be seen in the design of Mexican ceramics, textiles, folding screens, and even food. Mexico City has over 1,000 Chinese-Mexican restaurants whose establishments serve a fusion of Cantonese and indigenous Mexican cuisine.

Stop and think: How does the history of Mexico remind you of the history of the United States? How are our histories intertwined?



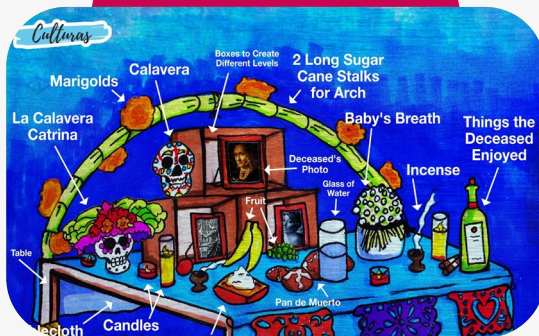
What is *Día de los Muertos*?

This concert is a special performance dedicated to *Día de los Muertos*. In English, *Día de los Muertos* translates as *Day of the Dead*. It is important to know the history of this special holiday in order to understand different elements presented during the concert.

Día de los Muertos is a multi-day Mexican holiday and is celebrated every year on November 1 and 2. The holiday involves family and friends gathering together to pray for and remember friends and family who have passed away. It is seen as a day of celebration rather than a day of sadness. People celebrate the lives that were lived by their loved ones, rather than mourning their deaths.

This celebration has become a national symbol for Mexico, and there are a few objects that you may recognize.

Ofrenda



The *ofrenda* is often the most recognized symbol of *Día de los Muertos*. This temporary altar is a way for families to honor their loved ones and provide them with what they will need on their journey. Pictures of the deceased, along with personal items and objects, are placed on an altar to serve as a reminder of their lives.

Calaveritas de azúcar



Calaveritas de azúcar, or sugar skulls, along with toys, are left on the altars for children who have passed. Skulls are brightly decorated as a whimsical reminder of the cycle of life.

Cempasúchil



The *cempasúchil*, a type of marigold flower native to Mexico, is placed on ofrendas and around graves. It is believed that the strong scent and vibrant color of their petals help guide the spirits from the cemetery to their families' homes.



What is Día de los Muertos? *continued*



How is Día de los Muertos celebrated in Mexico?

There are few universal customs for Día de los Muertos celebrations. Each town or province in Mexico has its own ways for honoring the dead. However, there are certain traditions that are common throughout Mexico.

Food



Food is eaten by the living and given as offerings to the dead. One of the most popular foods is tamales. Tamales are made of masa (corn dough) that is steamed in a banana leaf. The banana leaf can also be used as a plate for the tamale once it is cooked. Tamales can be filled with meats, cheeses, fruits, vegetables, or chilies — or any preparation according to taste.

Altars



During the holiday, people will clean and decorate the graves of their loved ones with altars. These altars will often include Mexican marigold flowers. These flowers have bright petals and a strong scent. It is believed that they attract the souls of the dead, who come and accept the offerings.

Festivals



Festivals and parades are a common observance during Día de los Muertos. Many people come to the streets in brightly colored clothing and with decorated skulls. The events include music, dancing, and people having lots of fun as they celebrate the lives of their departed loved ones.



What does this performance have to do with Michigan?

Here in Michigan, there is a strong and vibrant Mexican culture representing the large number of Mexican and Mexican American people who live in the state. In addition, there are many celebrations around Michigan, including in areas like Southwest Detroit, to honor the Day of the Dead.





What does this performance have to do with Michigan? *continued*

This performance celebrates the culture and traditions of Mexico. Here in Michigan, we have a large vibrant Mexican/Mexican American community, especially in Southwest Detroit. The story of Mexican immigration to Detroit is an important one in our history.

Mexicans began to migrate to Detroit in the early 1900s while Mexico was undergoing a revolution. Most people came seeking temporary work in Detroit's booming auto industry. By the end of the 1920s, Mexican communities in the Midwest became more permanent. In the Great Depression, Mexicans were scapegoats for taking "American" jobs, and many were laid off or even deported. In a large-scale deportation called the Mexican Repatriation from 1931-1933, Detroit's Mexican population went from 15,000 to only 1,200 in 1936. After the Depression, the Mexican population began to grow again.





  **What does this performance have to do with Michigan?** *continued*

Despite major contributions to American culture, industry, and economy, people of Mexican heritage continue to face discrimination, similar to the anti-Mexican sentiments during the Great Depression. As one example, you can [read more about the negative effects that home immigration raids have on the health of people in Washtenaw County.](#)





Artistic Stop – Planning a festival

Imagine that you are a member of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán. You are invited to perform at an upcoming festival celebrating the lives of your family and friends. This is very exciting! You need to plan some of the elements of your festival. Here are a couple of ideas to get you started:

- Draw a picture designing a costume that you and the other members of Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán will wear.
- What type of song will you perform at the beginning of the festival? Will it be a lively, upbeat song, or a slower song?

Share your ideas with a friend or family member.





Artistic Stop – Planning a festival *continued*

You are invited to plan a festival for the upcoming Día de los Muertos celebration at your school. Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán is invited as the special musical guest.

Using music streaming software, create a playlist of songs that Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán has recorded and that you want them to perform at the festival. Why have you chosen these songs? What do you like about them?

How can you incorporate some of the other traditions you learned about in this guide into your festival?





How can I write about mariachi music?

Artists and writers have been inspired by music as long as it has existed. We hope it inspires you to draw and write, too! Don't worry if you've never written about mariachi music before. You don't need to use any technical terms.



Write a postcard to a friend

Do you think any of your friends or family members would have enjoyed the performance? Write them a postcard, so they can hear all about it. Draw a picture of what you saw on stage or what you imagined in your mind while you were listening to the performance. Write about your drawing.





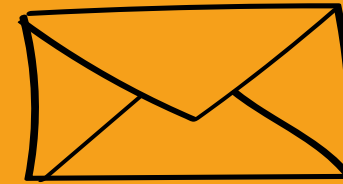
How can I write about *continued* mariachi music?

Tell the performers what you thought about the performance. Start your letter with “Dear Mariachi Vargas.” If you’re not sure what to write, try answering a couple of these questions for yourself to begin your letter:



Write a letter to the performers

- What did you like most about the performance?
- What were you thinking about while listening to the music?
- Did you have a favorite song? Why was it your favorite?
- Was anything in the performance weird, new, or surprising?
- What was it like watching this performance on a screen, instead of in-person?



We will deliver these letters to the performers if you mail them to:

Attn: Terri Park
Burton Memorial Tower
881 N University Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1011

or email them to umsyouth@umich.edu

[Download the template for letter here.](#)



How can I write about *continued* mariachi music?



Write a creative review of the performance

Imagine that you are writing a review about the performance for other high school students who did not watch the concert. Your review should include a description of the concert (what did you see and hear?) and your opinion (was the performance worth attending?). But most importantly, you want your reader to understand the experience and how the performance made you feel, even though they did not watch it themselves. To do this, you should use language that captures what the music feels like and emotions expressed by the musicians.

Here are some
options to get you
started:

Share what it felt like for you personally to watch the concert. Use all five senses to describe the performance. Tell us about your emotions and what was going through your head as you listened to the music. How does your background (your cultural identity, your musical preferences, experience playing instruments, etc.) affect how you experienced the performance?

Compare the music and concert to something else you know about. Use similes and metaphors to show us how this comparison works (e.g., “The concert was like a tennis match. The melody bounced back and forth between instruments, like a speeding ball.”)

Mimic the structure of the music. Was the music long and melodious, smooth, and endless? Try stretching out your sentences with extravagant adjectives. Was the music... snappy? Chop. Cut. Break up your sentences. Use strong verbs. Experiment!



How can I find out more?

Are you interested in learning more about dance or the performers? There are lots of great resources online and in Southeast Michigan.

Online Resources:

[Mariachi Vargas de Tecalitlán](#)

[Smithsonian Global Sound](#)

[UMS Learning Guides](#)

[Time Maps History of Mexico and Central America](#)

Partner Institutions in Michigan:

[Ann Arbor District Library](#)

[University of Michigan Museum of Art](#)

[Detroit Institute of Arts](#)

[Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History](#)

[Detroit Historical Museum](#)

[El Museo del Norte](#)



Who made this performance possible?

This Digital School Day Performance was coordinated by the University Musical Society (UMS). UMS is a performing arts presenter, which means that they bring in music, dance, and theater groups that are touring to different cities across the world for Michigan residents to enjoy. UMS has been around since 1879!

Every year, UMS presents many performances in many different venues in Ann Arbor and throughout Southeast Michigan, and it also offers free educational activities for students and community members. UMS has been recognized for its “lifetime of creative excellence” by the federal government, receiving a National Medal of Arts in 2014.

Other School Day Performances in 2021-2022

Air Play - Acrobuffos (Digital Performance)

Jazz at Lincoln Center Orchestra with Wynton Marsalis
(Mon, Nov 29, 2021)

Imani Winds
(Fri, Jan 28, 2022)

Ballet Folklórico de México de Amalia Hernández
(Mon, Feb 7, 2022)

Who made this performance possible? *→ continued*

UMS Staff

Matthew Van Besien, UMS President

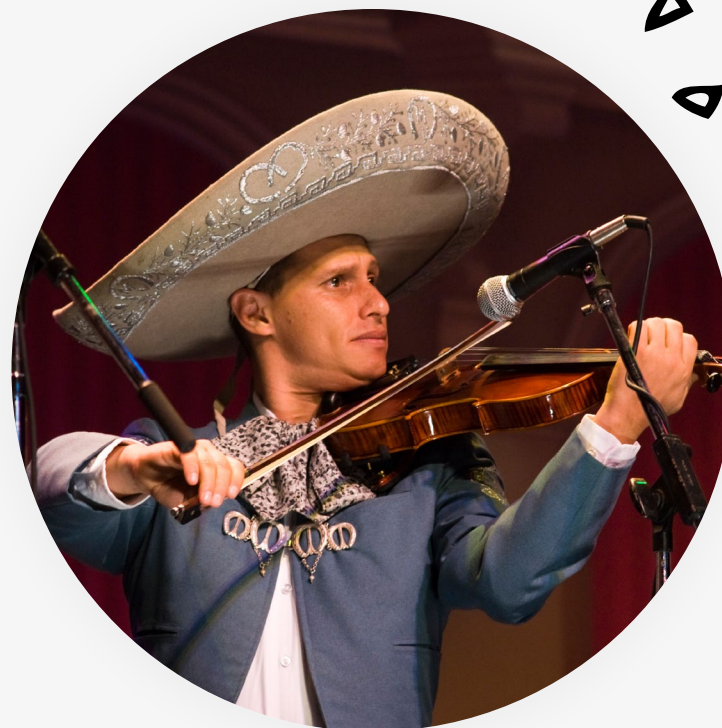
Cayenne Harris, Vice President of Education and Community Engagement

Terri Park, Associate Director of Education and Community Engagement

Alexandria Davis, Community and Audience Programs Manager

Maddy Wildman, University Programs Manager

This guide was written and researched by Benjamin Gaughran and Terri Park.





Special thanks

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