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* Tracks 3–17 feature the soloist/rhythm section, tracks 18–32 are rhythm section only

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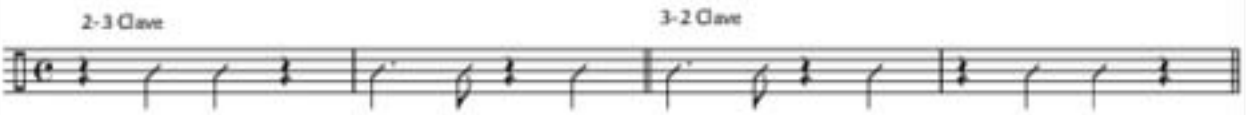
II. CUBAN

Unlike Brazilian music, Cuban music evolves around a two-measure rhythmic pattern called *clave*.

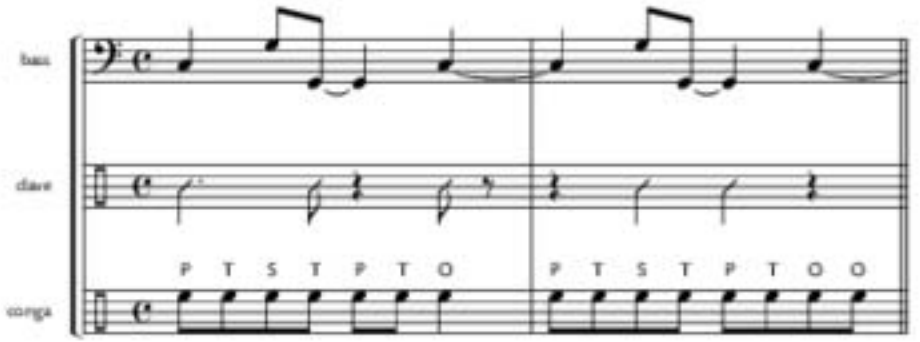
The clave is a rhythmic cell that is organized in either 2–3 or 3–2 patterns. They are the basis of complex polyrhythmic structures in Cuban music, into which the other rhythmic and melodic elements should fit. The pattern of the clave is played on a pair of round wood sticks, also named claves.

Son Claves:



1. Son and Son-Montuno

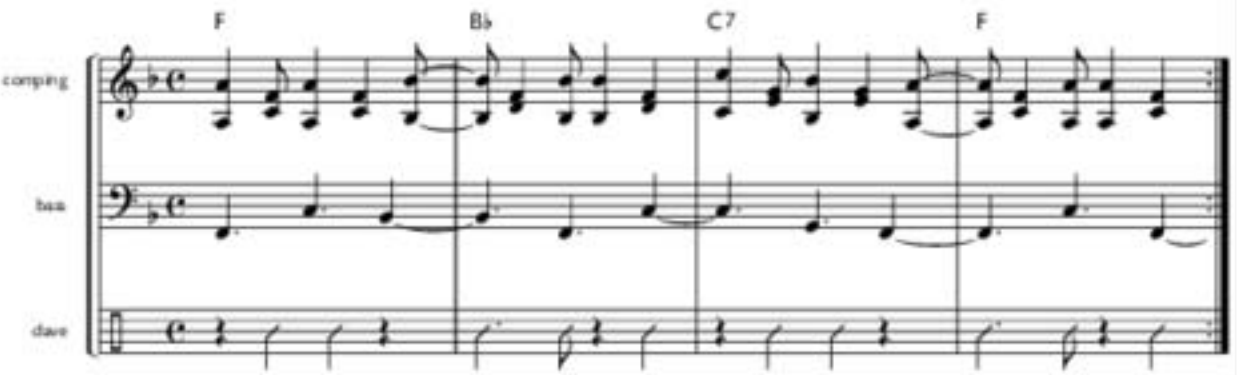
Many Afro-Cuban music styles have their roots in the son. There are many types of son: afro-son, guajira-son, rumba-son, and others, including what we know today as Salsa. The son is characterized by the clave, and the tumbao, a typical bass line and conga pattern. Note that the bass line always anticipates the bar line by one quarter-note.

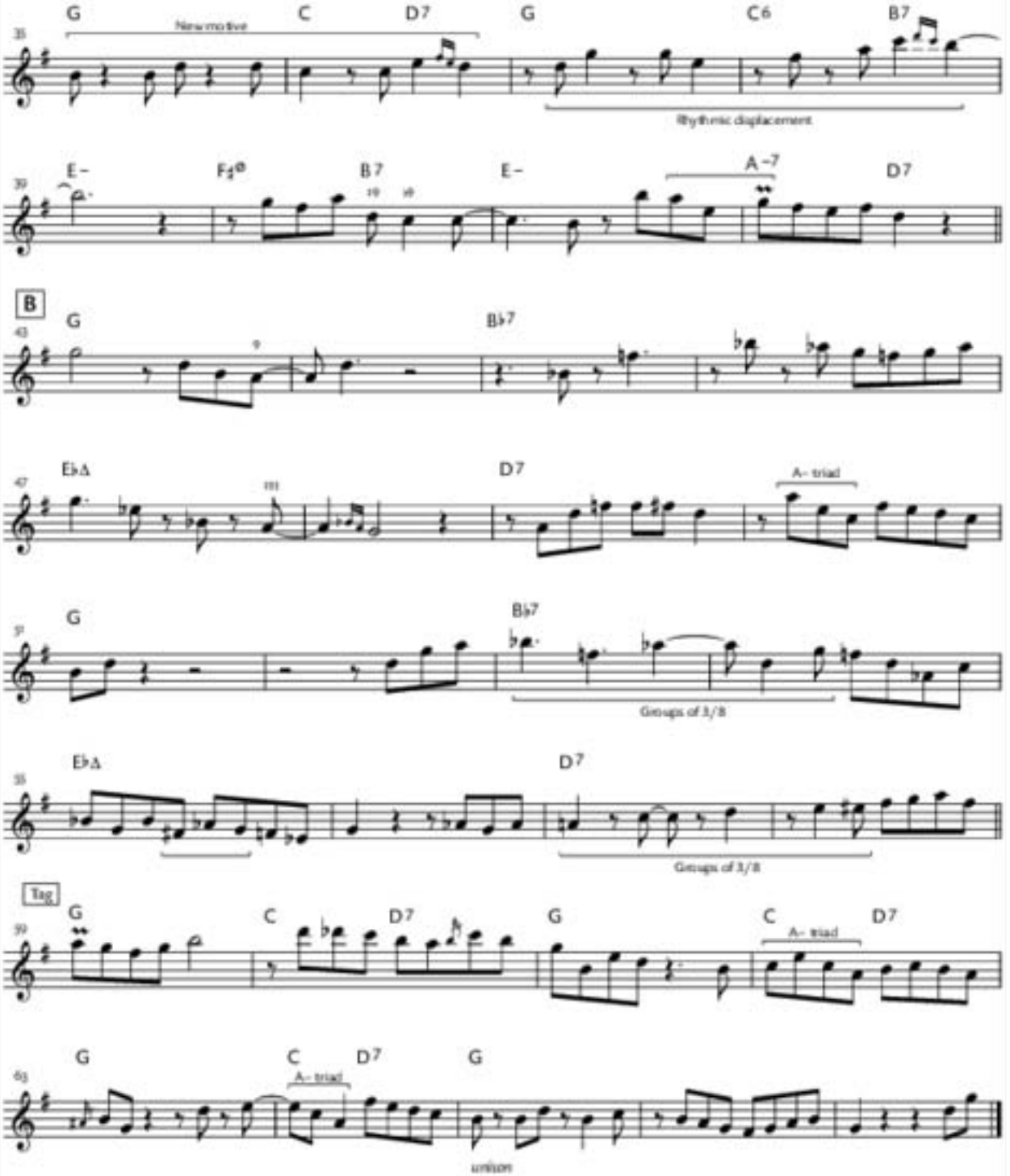


O = Open tone *P = Palm* *T = Finger tips* *S = Slap*

If the piano plays a pattern called montuno, then the style is referred to as *son-montuno*.

Example of 2–3 Son montunos:





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