

Brazilian Beats

Authentic Bossa Nova Rhythms for Guitar

Alexander Harnisch

Cover: Helga Rosenbauer

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ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book shows you different rhythm patterns, which are typically used in Bossa Nova.

Along with the digital audio tracks you get an accurate Bossa Nova feeling.

The audio files are located at **www.john-scrivo.de/books.htm** and can be downloaded directly to your desktop.

If you deal with Bossa Nova, you'll find out, that there's no single way of playing it!

Practise all the exercises in this book slowly and accurately before speeding up. Most of the exercises can and should also be played on different fret positions.

But above all maintain patience!

Good Luck and lots of fun!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The Singer and Songwriter Alexander Harnisch alias John Scrivo, born in São Paulo, Brazil, enjoyed the feeling of Bossa Nova and the soccer euphoria at the beach of the Copacabana as a child.

For family reasons he grew up with two mother languages, Portuguese and English. After he had been given an electric guitar, he doggedly practiced the solos of his favourite Band "The Fab Four" - The Beatles. An interesting musical mixture was born now.

As his Austrian stepfather was a connoisseur of the Jazz Music, he heard the jazz tunes constantly at home. He was fascinated by the Big Bands, the Vocal Groups and last not least by Gypsy Jazz.

His guitar heroes like Django Reinhardt, Baden Powell, Yamandu Costa and many others became a part of his instrumental life as a guitar player.



Other products by Alexander Harnisch can also be purchased online from my website

www.john-scrivo.de/books.htm:

1. Brazilian Beats
2. The Walking Bass Concept
3. The Gypsy Guitar's Little Helper
4. The Space Elevator
5. Intermezzo - Color your Chord Melody Arrangement
6. Perpetual Emotions

The Story of Bossa Nova

Bossa Nova, in Portuguese for "new wave" or "new groove" is a style of Brazilian music that emerged in the late 1950s in Brazil and had peaked by the end of the 1960s.

The song "Chega de Saudade" written by Antonio Carlos Jobim and Vinicius de Moraes was considered as the first Bossa Nova song that became known in the interpretation of João Gilberto.

The arrangements were based on an often whispery vocal style accompanied by a virtuosic nylon-string classical guitar play. This music style was rapidly adapted by other young musicians.

The global breakthrough came with the music to the film Black Orpheus, in Portuguese "Orfeu Negro" created by the great French director Marcel Camus. The music to the film that played against the colorful background of Brazilian Carnival, was a mixture of fast Samba „Samba de Orpheu" and „Manhã de Carnaval ", a smooth Bossa.

After having written the soundtrack to this motion picture Antonio Carlos Jobim and Luis Bonfá became international stars.

The Brazilian Military Junta in 1964 changed the political and social climate in Brazil completely. Many artists left Brazil. The majority of exiles emigrated to the United States and influenced the local jazz and the so-called American Music.

A list of the top well-known Interpreters of Brazilian Music:

Antônio Carlos Jobim, Astrud Gilberto, Baden Powell, Caetano Veloso, Chico Buarque, Dorival Caymmi, Edu Lobo, Elis Regina, Gal Costa, Gilberto Gil, João Gilberto, Jorge Ben, Laurindo Almeida, Luiz Bonfá, Maria Bethânia, Milton Nascimento, Paulinho da Costa, Sebastião Tapajós, Sérgio Mendes, Vinícius de Moraes, Toquinho, Marcos Valle.

Typical Brazilian Instruments

Violão	A Guitar
Cavaquinho	A small 4-strings Guitar
Cuíca	A squeaky Percussion Instrument
Pandeiro	A Tambourine with metal jingles
Berimbau	An African single-string Percussion Instrument
Caixa	Snare- or Marching-Drum
Tamburim	A Tambourine
Surdo	A large Bass Drum

The Bossa Nova Guitar

The soul of Bossa Nova is the Nylon String Guitar, known as the Classical Guitar, which is played with the fingers.

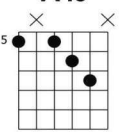
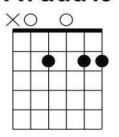
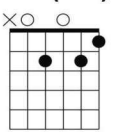
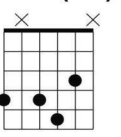
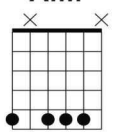
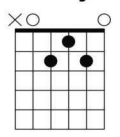
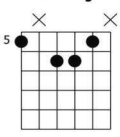
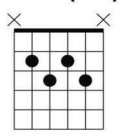
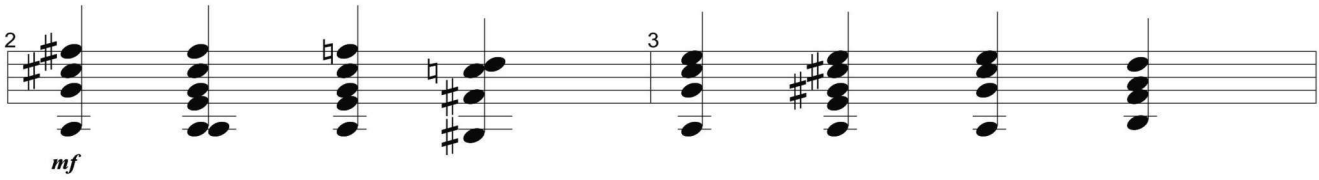
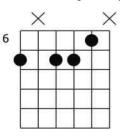
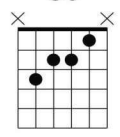
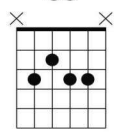
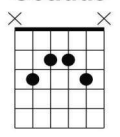
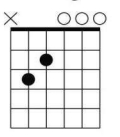
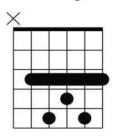
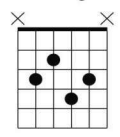
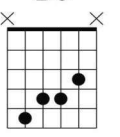
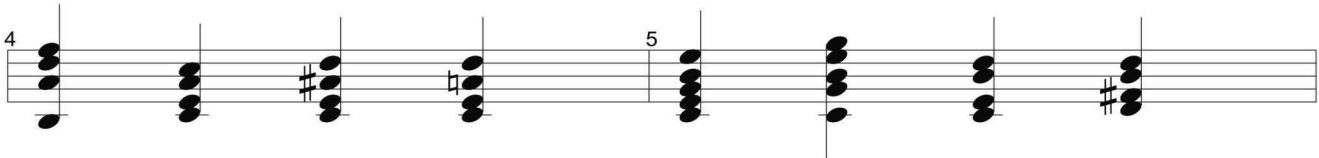
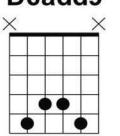
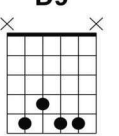
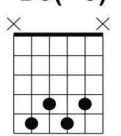
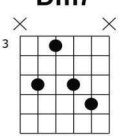
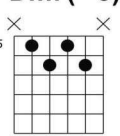
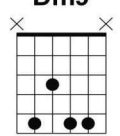
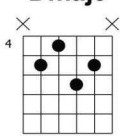
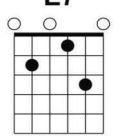
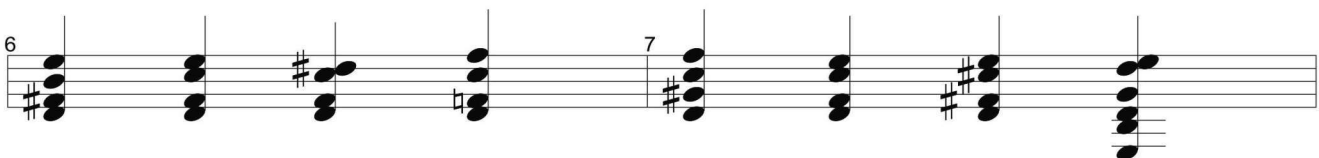
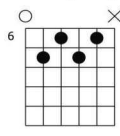
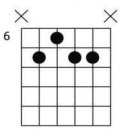
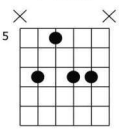
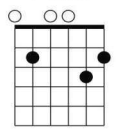
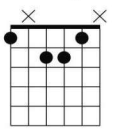
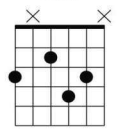
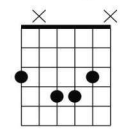
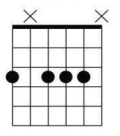
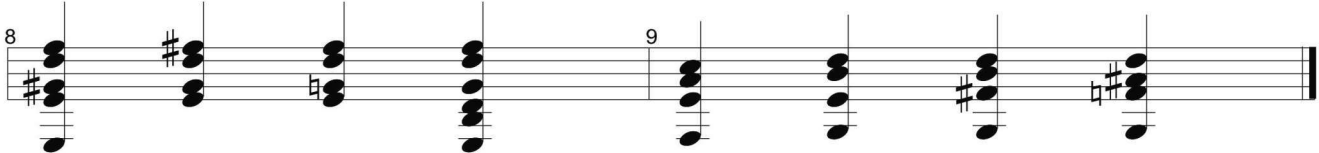
The thumb plays the bass notes, mostly on the E- and A-string. The other fingers index, middle finger and ring finger play the upper voice of the chord creating the beat and harmony.

The chords used in Bossa Nova are harmonically equal to Jazz Music, usually extended chords.

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Basic Chords used in Bossa Nova

A13 	A7add13 	A7(#5) 	A^b7(b5) 	Am7 	Amaj7 	Amaj7 	Bm7(b5) 
 <p>2 <i>mf</i> 3</p>							
Bm7(b5) 	C6 	C9 	C6add9 	Cmaj7 	Cmaj7 	Cmaj9 	D6 
 <p>4 5</p>							
D6add9 	D9 	D9(b9) 	Dm7 	Dm7(b5) 	Dm9 	Dmaj9 	E7 
 <p>6 7</p>							
E9(b9) 	E9 	Em9 	Em9 	Fmaj7 	G6 	Gmaj7 	Gm7 
 <p>8 9</p>							

Rhythm Pattern 1

D6add9

mf

TAB: 5 4 4 5 | 5 4 4 | 5 4 4 5

E9

TAB: 7 7 6 7 | 7 7 6 | 7 7 6 7

Em9

TAB: 7 7 5 7 | 7 7 5 | 7 7 5 7

D6add9

TAB: 5 4 4 5 | 5 4 4 | 5 4 4 5